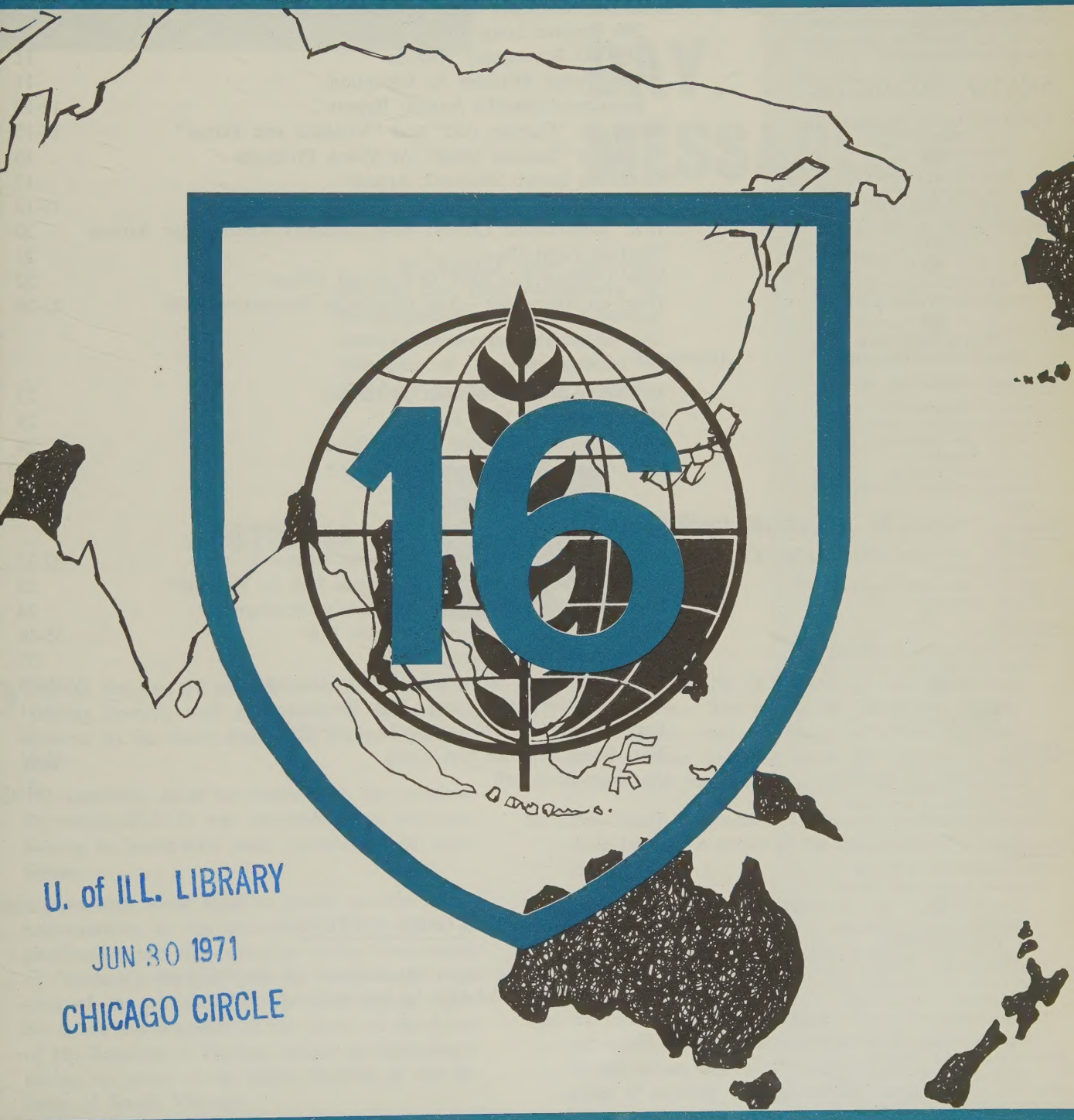
SEATO RECORD



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- *16th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS*
- *COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION OF BUDDHISM*
- *WAR, PEACE AND THE VIET CONG*

SEATO RECORD

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SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

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SEATO REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

SEATO VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP

SEATO SKILLED LABOUR PROJECTS:

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SEATO CULTURAL PROGRAMME

Under-Graduate Scholarships, Post Graduate Scholarships, Fellowships, Professorships. Literary Awards

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COVER PICTURE:

The cover was designed for the 16th Anniversary of SEATO by Ittipon Sombulsilp

"SEATO Record" is published six times a year. Inquiries from official and private organizations, educational institutions, libraries etc., are welcomed and should be addressed to the Public Information Office, SEATO Headqaurters P.O. Box 517 Bangkok, Thailand.

16th Anniversary on September 8

SEATO DAY MESSAGES

● *SEATO Day this year marked the 16th Anniversary of the Organization and the following messages were received from Foreign Ministers of Member nations as Members of the SEATO Council...*

AUSTRALIA

William McMahon, Minister for External Affairs

DURING the past 12 months there has been continuing hostility and uncertainty in the area of concern to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

SEATO members must be aware that the purposes for which SEATO was established are still continuing in South-East Asia, particularly in Indo-China.

There have been some signs in recent months of an improvement in the situation. The progress of pacification and the extension of the Government of Vietnam's control over an increasingly large area of the country-side are encouraging signs. So is the development of the forces of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, which are increasingly taking up many of the major burdens of the defence of South Vietnam.

There are other signs of increasing tension and difficulty. In Cambodia we have seen intensive North Vietnamese efforts to undermine the Cambodian Government. The nature of the threat to the independence and neutrality of Cambodia has become more apparent as North Vietnamese activities have become more blatantly aggressive.

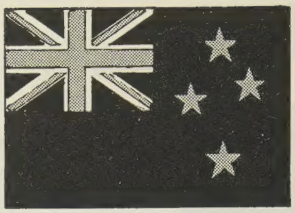
In Laos, North Vietnamese Communist activities continue to pose a threat to the independence of that country.

We witness the 16th anniversary of the signature of the Manila Treaty against this background of continuing Communist hostilities within the Treaty area.

But we look forward to a time when the objectives for which SEATO was established will come closer to realisation and when there will be a more real sense of security throughout the area.

I assure you that Australia will continue to play its part in efforts to bring this about.

NEW ZEALAND



Sir Keith Holyoake, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister

THE nations of South-East Asia have gone through a period of rapid transition in the 16 years since the signing of the Manila Treaty. Out of the great economic, social and political changes in the region has come a new and encouraging concern for regional co-operation.

SEATO has proved to be a worthwhile, flexible and indispensable part of the growing network of regional organizations in South-East Asia. The Treaty obligations represent a valuable assurance of security to the nations of the area in their efforts to build a better life for their people.

In the past year there have been encouraging developments in South-East Asia as well as setbacks to hopes for peace. In the Republic of Vietnam there has been heartening progress. Communist aggression in Cambodia, however, has posed a new and serious threat to the stability of the region.

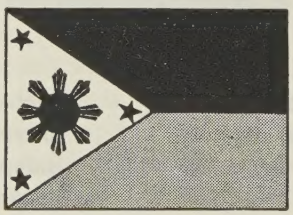
At the SEATO Council Meeting in Manila in July this year primary emphasis was laid on finding a diplomatic rather than a military solution to the Indo-China conflict.

It is a matter for concern that the Communist side has not responded to the efforts by SEATO member nations to achieve a just and honourable settlement.

SEATO has shown itself to be responsive to the need to change with the times and keep pace with the developing strength and self-reliance of Asian nations. At the same time it continues to represent the commitment of its members to uphold the principles of freedom from aggression and the right to self-determination of all nations. I believe that SEATO still has a most important role to play in the ceaseless quest for peace and security.

On the occasion of SEATO Day I am pleased to reaffirm the commitment of the New Zealand Government for the principles of collective security and for the work of the Organization. I have great pleasure in extending my good wishes to the Secretary-General Vargas and his staff and to all SEATO member countries.

PHILIPPINES



Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs

THE South-East Asia Treaty Organization must be placed squarely in the front ranks of the region-wide endeavour to intensify political, social, economic, and cultural co-operation. The objectives of these efforts are clear.

Economic development through regional co-operative schemes, mutual assistance and sharing, forging national and regional identities, and, in general, bringing strengths up to the level, as in NATO. where the region can become responsible for any further growth and for its own defence from external or internal aggression, are the major aims of our movement.

These objectives are without doubt popular throughout South-East Asia, not to mention the other parts of Asia. It is, therefore, logical for the Organization to begin to draw into its ranks the other countries of South-East Asia who share in the same dreams of freedom and prosperity.

Those who are now wary of this association must be persuaded that no threat to their integrity exists, that, on the other hand, their participation is needed to ensure the day when South-East Asia becomes forever free from the importunings of great and predatory powers.

The goal can be attained, I believe, by purifying SEATO, stripping it of myths, and clarifying its purposes. It will be necessary to continue to broaden the Organization's non-military activities,

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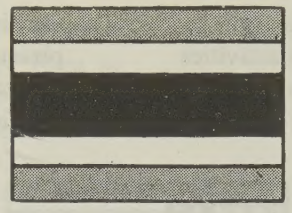
of which there are even today a gratifying diversity in scientific, cultural, community development, and educational fields. The growing variety of these programmes, together with parallel activities of the other regional associations, make some kind of co-ordination necessary.

It is necessary to render SEATO attractive to the other countries of the region, and to expand the range of its versatility. It is time, for example, to involve those sectors which heretofore had not participated as much as they could have—the women and the youth of the region.

THAILAND



Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs

TODAY, as we join with other SEATO Members in commemorating the 16th anniversary of the signing of the Manila Pact, our region is still confronted with the problems of peace and security, and the raging conflicts in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have given South-East Asia unsought prominence among the critical areas of the present day world.

It is ironical that the necessity to maintain the collective defence such as that provided by the Manila Treaty has been imposed upon us, not so much by the member countries or other non-aggressive nations of the area, but by those who have been waging unceasing wars of expansion by means of terrorism, insurgency and subversion against freedom-loving peoples in this part of the globe.

In so doing they have brought misery and suffering to countless numbers of innocent men and women as well as to their own oppressed people. These ruthless regimes have made it necessary for free nations to co-operate with one another to safeguard their cherished freedom and independence.

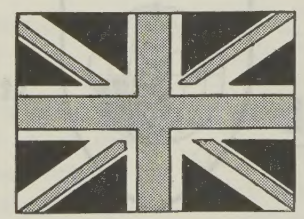
Such is the basis on which the South-East Asia Treaty Organization survives, and so do the hopes of free men and women that when aggression ends and the spirit of goodwill and Asian brotherhood prevails, substantial resources of the member countries can effectively be rechannelled to more constructive tasks of social and economic development.

Instead of destruction and depredation we shall have peace and progress for each and everyone and the ingenuity of man can be fully applied to the productive enterprise of raising the standards of living in our area befitting the dignity and the rising expectations of our peoples.

But until then, we have no choice but to remain vigilant and to be prepared to exercise our right of self-defence to protect our freedom and independent way of life. As a signatory to the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty we shall remain steadfast to its cause, while continuing to perform our obligations despite the weakening resolve in some quarters to live up to theirs.

On this commemorative occasion, therefore, I take pleasure in conveying greetings from the Government and people of Thailand to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization as well as to the Governments and peoples of the other member nations.

UNITED KINGDOM



Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary

IT gives me great pleasure to congratulate the South-East Asia Treaty Organization on the 16th anniversary of the signing of the Manila Pact and to express again Great Britain's wholehearted support.

SEATO has shown itself over the years to be a force for stability within the South-East Asian region. It has made a valuable contribution to the furtherance of peace in South-East Asia, which was its aim in 1954 and remains its aim still.

In the face of the many and continuing changes within the region, SEATO has shown its ability to adapt to meet new circumstances: for example, by the emphasis it now places on economic and social

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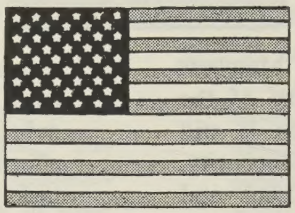
development as an effective way of countering the threat to peace of externally-inspired subversion. As a symbol of the benefits and advantages of regional co-operation, SEATO has also given a lead to the countries of the region in promoting co-operation between themselves.

The United Kingdom has made clear its intention to continue playing a full part in SEATO's activities and to make an effective contribution to the maintenance of peace in the whole area of South-East Asia.

I send my warm greetings to the Secretary-General and his staff, and take this opportunity to express the British Government's sincere appreciation of all their efforts, past and present, on behalf of the Organization.

The British Government now looks forward with pleasure to the 16th Council Meeting of the Organization, of which we shall have the honour to be the hosts here in London next year.

UNITED STATES



William P. Rogers, Secretary of State

ON this day 16 years ago the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty was signed in Manila. During these years the Organization created by that Treaty has continued to serve the cause of peaceful development in South-East Asia.

On this anniversary it gives me great pleasure to send my greetings and those of President Nixon to SEATO, to its distinguished Secretary-General, and to the member countries and their leaders.

This has been a year of dangers and difficulties for South-East Asia, but the search for peace continues. The final communique of the 15th SEATO Council Meeting in Manila this summer noted the many new efforts by SEATO member nations to achieve a political settlement of the Indochina conflict, but expressed concern that North Viet-Nam had not responded constructively to any of these initiatives.

We have made it clear that we desire a just and peaceful solution to the conflict. The other side must now demonstrate the extent of its own desire for peace.

In its devotion to peace, the United States will continue to honour its Treaty commitments and to support the efforts of its Asian allies to maintain peace and security within their own borders.

The rapid development of the South-East Asia region in the years since 1954 owes much to the protective shield provided by SEATO, and we, the United States, will continue to give the Organization our strong support and encouragement.

SEATO SECRETARY-GENERAL

Lt.-Gen. Jesus Vargas

TODAY, we mark the 16th anniversary of the one alliance in this part of the world dedicated to combatting Communist aggression in all its forms —the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

The events of the past 12 months have demonstrated in no uncertain terms a need as great for SEATO as there was at the time of its inception in 1954. Perhaps, even more so.

Communist China's expansionist policies have been, as in previous years, the main motivating force of insurgency and subversion throughout all of

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GEN. VARGAS:

South-East Asia and the principal source of encouragement to North Vietnam's aggressive exploits in Indo-China.

Without let-up, the Peking Government has continued to exhort the free peoples of the Treaty Area to overthrow their legally-constituted Governments, and has given not simply encouragement but active support to so-called "Wars of National Liberation." It has provided massive assistance to North Vietnam in the form of small arms, ammunition and food, and has embarked on a military road-building programme in Laos.

For its part, the Soviet Union—although determined to contain Peking's expansionism—has consistently abstained from any action that could have helped to bring peace and stability to the region. Not only has it failed to respond to repeated calls for the reactivation of the International Control Commission in Cambodia; it has also been grossly insensitive to pleas for a new international conference to discuss the problems of the former Indo-Chinese States.

Communist aggression

More than that, it has provided North Vietnam with economic and military aid of no mean magnitude, which has enabled that country to continue its aggression.

To this day, there has been no evidence to show that the two major Communist powers are prepared to give up their aims at world domination.

What has SEATO done in the face of unabated Communist aggression in South-East Asia ?

Militarily, SEATO has provided an effective deterrent to Communist overt aggression against any of the Treaty signatories. Through defensive arrangements based on co-operation, either directly through SEATO or bilaterally in connexion with commitments under, or related to, the Manila Pact, SEATO has provided a military shield behind which the free peoples of South-East Asia have carried out development projects essential to their national economies.

Under conditions of relative peace behind the same shield, the peoples of the region have been able not only to establish regional organizations concerned primarily with economic and cultural co-operation, but also to get together for regional collaboration in the political field.

SEATO has made great strides in all the civil fields of collective endeavour—those of medical research, agriculture, education and community development.

The Organization also has been working closely with the regional members in combatting Communist subversion and insurgency, especially in providing technical assistance and material. Towards this end, SEATO has taken new initiatives during the past year to improve its ability to help counter Communist subversion and insurgency in the Treaty area.

Stronger alliance

The events alone of the past year have militated to strengthen the Alliance. In the spirit of the Nixon doctrine, the Asian members have improved their individual capacities and have been able to take on an ever-increasing burden of their defence.

The more powerful and more affluent members have provided such forms of assistance as are necessary to help the regional members improve their capabilities; at the same time, they have themselves taken steps to reassure their allies that they will maintain a continuing and effective presence in the region and that they will abide by their commitments under the Manila Pact.

Indeed, no Pact commits the big powers collectively to the defence of the free countries of Asia more categorically than the South-East Asia Collective Treaty.

On the occasion of SEATO's 16th anniversary today, I extend special warm greetings to all Member Governments and their peoples. And to all members of the Secretariat-General and to the officers, enlisted personnel and civilian staffs of the Military Planning Office, I take this opportunity publicly to express my appreciation of their untiring efforts and devotion to duty which have helped make SEATO the truly viable and effective Organization which it is today.

A SILENT SHIELD

'If SEATO is sometimes a silent shield, it is, like the silent majority, no less effective for that'

IN SEATO Day ceremonies in Manila, SEATO's Deputy Secretary-General Robert Hyslop said that the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty—the Manila Pact—was one of the many good things for which Manila was famous. "The Manila Pact gave birth to SEATO. It is the one alliance in this region committed to resist Communist aggression," he said.

Inspiration could be drawn from looking at the record of SEATO over the past 16 years. It was important to recall the setting in South-East Asia when SEATO was founded.

In China, the Communists had gained control of the whole mainland, and there was the implied threat of China's vast manpower resources. In Korea, the Communists had tried to seize South Korea.

In the Philippines, Communists, aided and directed from outside, had tried to seize power through armed rebellion. In Vietnam, Communist forces were dividing the country after the French had been expelled from Indo-China and were carrying on their drive to seize the whole region.

In Laos, the Communist-led Viet-minh advance had brought them close to the border of Thailand and posed a potential threat to that country. In Malaysia, the Communists were trying by armed force to overthrow the Government.

Indonesia, newly independent, was plagued by Communist insurgency.

Mr. Hyslop continued: "It was a pretty dark picture for the Free World. Today it is much brighter for us and darker for the Communists.

"In Korea, the Communist invasion of the South failed. In the Philippines, the Communist armed rebellion failed.

"In Vietnam, the Communist invasion of the South and the armed rebellion of the Communist Vietcong has failed. In Laos, the Communists are held in check.

"In Thailand, the Communists have not dared to invade openly despite the threat they have mounted on her borders. In Malaysia, the Communists have been defeated. In Indonesia, the Communists were routed in their bid to overthrow the Government," said Mr. Hyslop.

Far from making gains in Asia, Communism was losing the race against time and truth. Freedom was out-running force. "Communism is not the wave of the future. It is the wave of the past," he declared.

SEATO had played a major role in stemming the advance of Communism. Not one square inch of a SEATO member country had fallen to Communist aggression. SEATO had proved an effective shield of freedom. It was certain that without the SEATO shield the Communists would have tried further to make good their aggressive boasts to dominate Asia.

"Instead no nation in Asia has fallen to Communism since SEATO was founded. If SEATO is sometimes a silent shield, it is, like the silent majority, no less effective for that," said the speaker.

200 receive awards for service to SEATO

SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas played a dual role at a ceremony at SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, on September 8. He presented long-service awards to over 200 members of the SEATO Secretariat and the staffs of SEATO projects and was on the receiving end of an award for five years' service to the Organization.

The Chief of the Military Planning Office, Brig. Gen. Felix Pestana, made the presentation to the Secretary-General, who took up his appointment in 1966.

"I consider my five years with SEATO a most important phase of my career," Gen. Vargas said in his address to recipients of awards. "I am very proud to have been selected for this position which has given me a unique opportunity to serve the cause of humanity and freedom."

Congratulating those who had received awards for ten and five years' service, he commended them for their dedication to SEATO. Each, he said, had contributed towards the effectiveness of the alliance.

"The need for SEATO is as great today as it was when the Manila Pact was signed 16 years ago," said Gen. Vargas. "The constant verbal attack on the Organization by its enemies is a clear indication of its viability and effectiveness."

Nine people received awards for ten years' service to the Organization. One of them, Thailand's Air Vice Marshal Chamrat Vinagupta, said: "My long association with SEATO has been as full of satisfaction and as free from frustrations as anyone has a right to wish for."

Air Vice Marshal Chamrat is Commandant of Thailand's Military Technical Training School, one of the joint Thai-Australian projects under the auspices of SEATO. He joined the school when it was still in the blue-print stage and became Commandant when it opened in 1959. The school has often been described as one of SEATO's most successful projects.

● *Before presenting other members of the Organization and its projects with their awards, Secretary-General Vargas first had to accept his award for five years' service from Brig. Gen. Pestana, Chief of SEATO's Military Planning Office.*

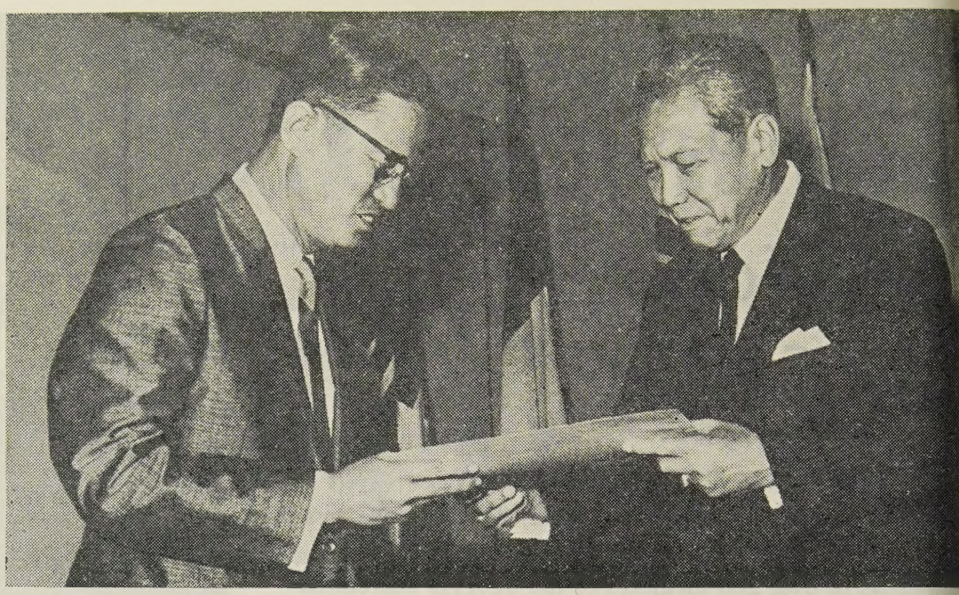
Members of the staff of another Thai-Australian project, the Thai Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, also received awards at the ceremony. Set up in 1965, the workshop has been responsible for rebuilding over 400 vehicles.

Forty recipients of awards were doctors, scientists, nurses, laboratory technicians and administrative personnel from the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory Bangkok.

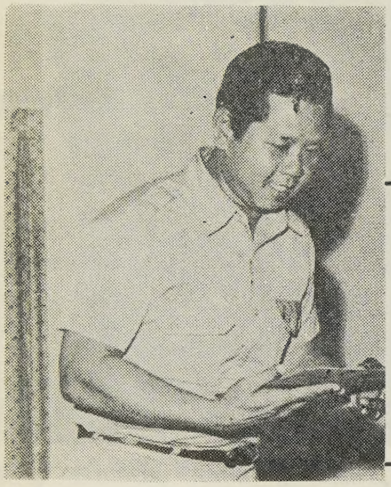
Awards also went to members of the staff at the Thai-SEATO Community Development Technical Assistance Centre in Ubol Province, North East Thailand.

Presentation of awards ceremony— Photographs on Page 10.

SEATO SAYS 'THANK YOU'



● *General Vargas hands over to Air Vice Marshal Chamrat the certificate recognising his ten years' service as Commandant of Thailand's Military Technical Training School.*



● *Mr. Sawart Phunkamart, a SEATO driver for 10 accident-less years, pictured after receiving his award.*

● *For the past ten years, Mr. Chusak Disyanand has been behind the camera as SEATO's Chief Photographer. On September 8, the process was reversed when he received his award from Gen. Vargas.*

● *Miss Ambhon Bijayendrayodin, Assistant Librarian, who has contributed to the efficient running of SEATO's Library for ten years, accepts her award. Brig. Gen. Felix Pestana, Chief of SEATO's Military Planning Office, looks on.*

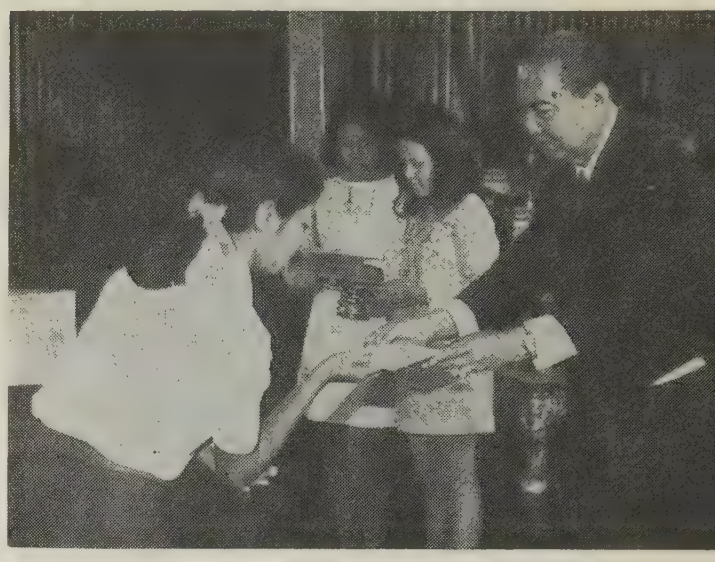
SCHOLARLY CELEBRATION OF SEATO DAY

THE National Education Council of Thailand has been celebrating SEATO Day in a special manner since 1959—the year that the SEATO Undergraduate Scholarship Scheme came into operation.

Under the scheme a number of senior university students in the regional member countries (Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand) are selected for scholarships to assist them financially in their final year of study. The Council has been entrusted with the management of the scholarships, including selection of those who will receive them. It has always help the presentation ceremony on September 8 to commemorate the signing of the Treaty which led to the founding of SEATO.

Mr. Kamhaeng Balankura, Secretary-General of the Council, works closely with SEATO on this and other projects in the overall Cultural Programme conducted by the Organization.

H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakorn, who presided over the scholarship-presentation ceremony in Bangkok on September 8 this year, is also closely connected with SEATO affairs; he signed the Manila Pact on behalf of Thailand in 1954.



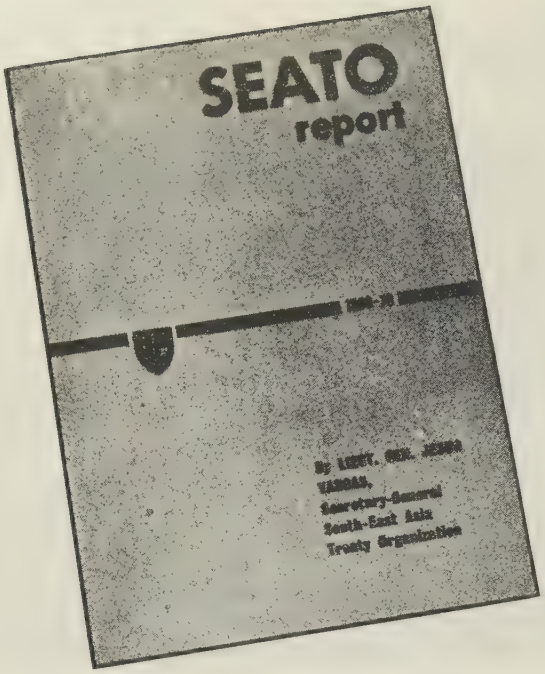
● *Miss Nongnuj Aew-skulthong of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, one of 40 students selected for a SEATO undergraduate scholarship far the 1970-71 year, pictured receiving her award from H.R H. Prince Wan Waithayakorn.*

The 40 students selected for the SEATO undergraduate scholarships this year on the basis of their scholastic ability and leadership potential came from Thailand's College of Education and its seven universities: Chulalongkorn, Chiang Mai, Kasetsart, Khon Kaen, Mahidol, Silpakorn and Thammasart.

THAI PRIME MINISTER AT RECEPTION

THE Prime Minister of Thailand, Thanom Kittikachorn, being greeted (left) by SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas and Mrs. Vargas when he arrived at the SEATO Day Reception held at the Organization's Bangkok headquarters.

Other distinguished guests at the reception included the Ambassadors in Thailand of SEATO member nations, Thai Government officials and military officers, diplomats, and the heads of SEATO projects. Members of the SEATO Secretariat and Military Planning Office also attended the event.



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A change of heart by the Russians could be the key to peace in South-East Asia, SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas made clear in his report for 1969-1970 issued in Bangkok, Thailand, on SEATO Day.

Moscow, he stated, had consistently abstained from any action that could have helped to bring peace and stability to the region.

It had failed to respond to repeated calls for the reactivation of the International Control Commission in Cambodia and had shown no positive response to pleas for a new international conference to discuss the problems of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

General Vargas believed that the future actions of the Soviet Union were "a critical factor in the South-East Asian scene."

He stated: "If it decides that the interests of world Communism transcend all other considerations and withholds its influence from attempts to obtain a just peace, there can be little hope of an early settlement of hostilities. But if it is more concerned with combatting Communist China's expansionism and putting on a show of humanitarian benevolence, there is some hope that the coming months will see the convening of a conference that will lead to peace and stability in the area."

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Dealing with the role of collective security, General Vargas said that in the face of increasing Communist subversion, insurgency and open aggression in the Treaty area, SEATO members recognized the need to sustain and increase the military effectiveness of the Organization.

"They agree that Communist endeavours can be countered by a Free World organization firmly resolved to stand together to achieve greater strength through unity in a collective defence arrangement.

"Only through defensive arrangements based on co-operation, either directly through SEATO or bilaterally in connexion with commitments under, or related to, the Manila Pact, can a SEATO shield be provided behind which the peoples of South-East Asia and South-West Pacific may live in peace, freedom and security", stated the Secretary-General.

Outlining the steps taken by SEATO to combat Communist subversion and insurgency, Gen. Vargas reported that the Office of the Special Assistant had been renamed "Office for Counter-subversion and Counter-insurgency" and was being re-organized to take account of the greater emphasis which was now attached to counter-insurgency work.

BLOCKING PEACE IN T ASIA

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Other points from General Vargas' report—

THE ASIAN SCENE

The military successes of the South Vietnamese and their allies were supported by the rapidly growing strength and self-reliance of the Republic of Vietnam. There was significant progress in the policies of Vietnamization and rural pacification. However, the Communists remained as intransigent as ever in their attitude towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

As in previous years, Communist China's expansionist policies were the main source of encouragement to North Vietnam's intransigence and the principal motivating force of insurgency and subversion throughout South-East Asia.

ECONOMIC SITUATION and MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Despite difficulties which curbed their rate of economic progress, the developing countries of Asia registered positive economic gains. Peoples and governments in the area had made great efforts to solve their problems and there had been considerable regional economic co-operation.

All three SEATO regional member countries, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand, made significant economic advances.

SEATO SPONSORED PROJECTS

The many projects launched by the Organization since its founding in 1954 continued to prove their worth and were increasingly self-supporting.

At the last SEATO Council Meeting, the Council noted the progress of ongoing projects and expressed support for new approaches and criteria which could lead to the launching of other projects designed to strengthen the role of the Organization in economic affairs, particularly those relating to counter-subversion and counter-insurgency.

CULTURAL PROGRAMME

As security and cultural development were complementary processes, the ultimate role of the Cultural Programme was to promote cultural expansion and progress behind the SEATO shield of freedom.

In particular, the programme had encouraged researches in the scientific, technical, agricultural and social fields.

SEATO
Report 1969-70

Available free of charge from the
Public Information Office,
SEATO Headquarters,
P.O. Box 517, Bangkok,
Thailand.

Nixon speaks on FOREIGN AID FOR THE 70s

IN a message to the United States Congress on September 15, President Nixon proposed a "major transformation" in US foreign assistance programmes.

The following is part of the text of the message—

"Such a major transformation cannot be accomplished overnight. The scope and complexity of such an undertaking requires a deliberate and thoughtful approach over many months.

"**Reform No. 1:** I propose to create separate organizational arrangements for each component of our assistance effort: security assistance, humanitarian assistance, and development assistance. This is necessary to enable us to fix responsibility more clearly, and to assess the success of each programme in achieving its specific objectives. My proposal will overcome the confusion inherent in our present approach which lumps together these separate objectives in composite programmes.

"**Reform No. 2:** To provide effective support for the Nixon Doctrine, I shall propose a freshly conceived international security assistance programme. The prime objective of this programme will be to help other countries assume the responsibility of their own defence and thus help us reduce our presence abroad

"**Reform No. 3:** I propose that the foundation for our development assistance programmes be a new partnership among nations in pursuit of a truly international development effort based upon a strengthened leadership role for multilateral development institutions. To further this objective,

> "—the U.S. should channel an increasing share of its development assistance through the multilateral institutions as rapidly as practicable.
>
> "—Our remaining bilateral assistance should be provided largely within a framework established by the international institutions.
>
> "—Depending upon the success of this approach, I expect that we shall eventually be able to channel most of our development assistance through these institutions.

"**Reform No. 4:** To enable us to provide effective bilateral development assistance in the changed conditions of the 70s I shall transmit legislation to create two new and independent institutions:

> "—A U.S. international development corporation, to bring vitality and innovation to our bilateral lending activities and enable us to deal with lower income nations on a businesslike basis.
>
> "—A U.S. International Development Institute to bring the genius of U.S. science and technology to bear on the problems of development, to help build research and training competence in the lower income countries themselves, and to offer co-operation in international efforts dealing with such problems as population and employment.

"Their creation will enable us to phase out the Agency for International Development and to reduce significantly the number of overseas U.S. government personnel working on development programmes.

"**Reform No. 5:** To add a new dimension to the international aid effort insuring a more permanent and enduring source of funds for the low income countries, I have recently proposed that all nations enter into a treaty which would permit the utilization of the vast resources of the seabeds to promote economic development.

"**Reform No. 6:** I propose that we redirect our other policies which bear on development to assure that they reinforce the new approach outlined in this message. Our goal will be to expand and enhance the contribution to development of trade and private investment, and to increase the effectiveness of government programmes in promoting the development process..."

VIOLENCE and TERROR

ADDRESSING students of Kansas State University on September 16, President Nixon said that violence and terror had no place in a free society.

The President said:

"America at its best has stood steadfastly for the rule of law among nations. But we cannot stand successfully for the rule of law abroad unless we respect the rule of law at home. A nation that condones blackmail and terror at home can hardly stand as the example in putting an end to international piracies or tensions that could explode into war abroad.

"The time has come for us to recognize that violence and terror have no place in a free society, whatever the purported cause of perpetrators may be. And this is the fundamental lesson for us to remember. In a system like ours, which provides the means or peaceful change, no cause justifies violence in the name of change.

"Those who bomb universities, ambush policemen, who hijack airplanes and hold their passengers hostages, all share in common not only a contempt for human life, but also the contempt for those elemental decencies on which a free society rests—and they deserve the contempt of every American who values those decencies.

"Those decencies, those self-restraints, those patterns of mutual respect for the rights and feelings of one another, the willingness to listen to somebody else, without trying to shout him down, these are what we must preserve if freedom itself is to be preserved.

"There have always been among us those who would choose violence or intimidation to get what they wanted. Their existence is not new. What is new is their numbers, and the extent of the passive acquiescence, or even fawning approval, that in some fashionable circles has become the mark of being 'with it"...

"What corrodes a society even more deeply than violence itself is the acceptance of violence, the condoning of terror, the excusing of inhuman acts as misguided efforts to accommodate the community standards to those of the violent few.

"When this happens, the community sacrifices more than its calm and more even than its safety. It loses its integrity and corrupts its soul. Nowhere should the rule of reason be more respected, more jealously guarded, than in the halls of our great universities. It is the rule of reason that is the most important...

"I do not call for a conformity in which the young simply ape the old or in which we freeze the faults that we have. We must be honest enough to find what is right and to change what is wrong in America.

"But at the same time we must take an uncompromising stand against those who reject the rules of civilized conduct and of respect for others...

"It would be a tragedy for the young generation simply to pursue the policies of the past, and it would be just as great a tragedy for the new generation to become simply parrots for the slogans of protest, uniformly chanting the same few phrases—and often the same four letter words.

"Let us take one example—one example that deeply troubles, and I understand why it does deeply trouble, many of our young people today; the war in Vietnam. We know the slogans. I have heard them often. Most of them simply say the end the war. There is no difference between the Americans on that. All of us want to end the war. And we are ending this war.

"Ending the war is not the issue. We have been in four wars in this century. We ended World War I. We ended World War II. We ended Korea. The great question is how we end a war and what kind of a peace we achieve.

"If it was a peace now that would encourage those who would engage in aggression and would thereby lead to a bigger and more terrible war later, it would be peace at too great a price."

Need for 'serious look' at youth problems

THE governments of Asian countries were becoming increasingly aware of the potential power of the continent's youth and of their potential contribution to national development.

This view was expressed in an opening statement on behalf of U Nyun, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), to a youth seminar in Bangkok.

The seminar, which ended on October 3, was attended by more than 25 youth representatives from Australia, Brunei, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Western Samoa. In addition, United Nations bodies and agencies and non-governmental organizations interested in youth affairs, as well as regional and national youth organizations, were represented.

U Nyun's statement cited the need for a "serious look" at the problems involved in relations between the generations and for efforts to understand youth's "motivations, aspirations and needs".

He stated: "We are as much concerned as you are about youth's dissatisfaction with the existing situation, which has often been strongly expressed in world forums and has sometimes resulted in violent agitation."

Such situations could be "harmful or even destructive to society and to youth themselves", he said, but "they may also be considered as symptoms of a process for search for a more useful and meaningful purpose in life".

The Executive Secretary's statement continued: "From whatever standpoint you may review the matter, it is obvious that the demands of youth, both direct and indirect, for greater recognition and more immediate involvement in organizing and programming their way of life and in ensuring a better future for all, cannot be treated in isolation from the demands of society as a whole; they should be dealt with in the context of socio-economic, cultural and political development and in active consultation and collaboration with the young people themselves.

"The situation calls for a study in depth of the special problems of youth and of the pioneering efforts to establish progressive and bolder policies and programmes which will enable the young people to develop their full potentialities and contribute their rightful share to national well-being and progress."

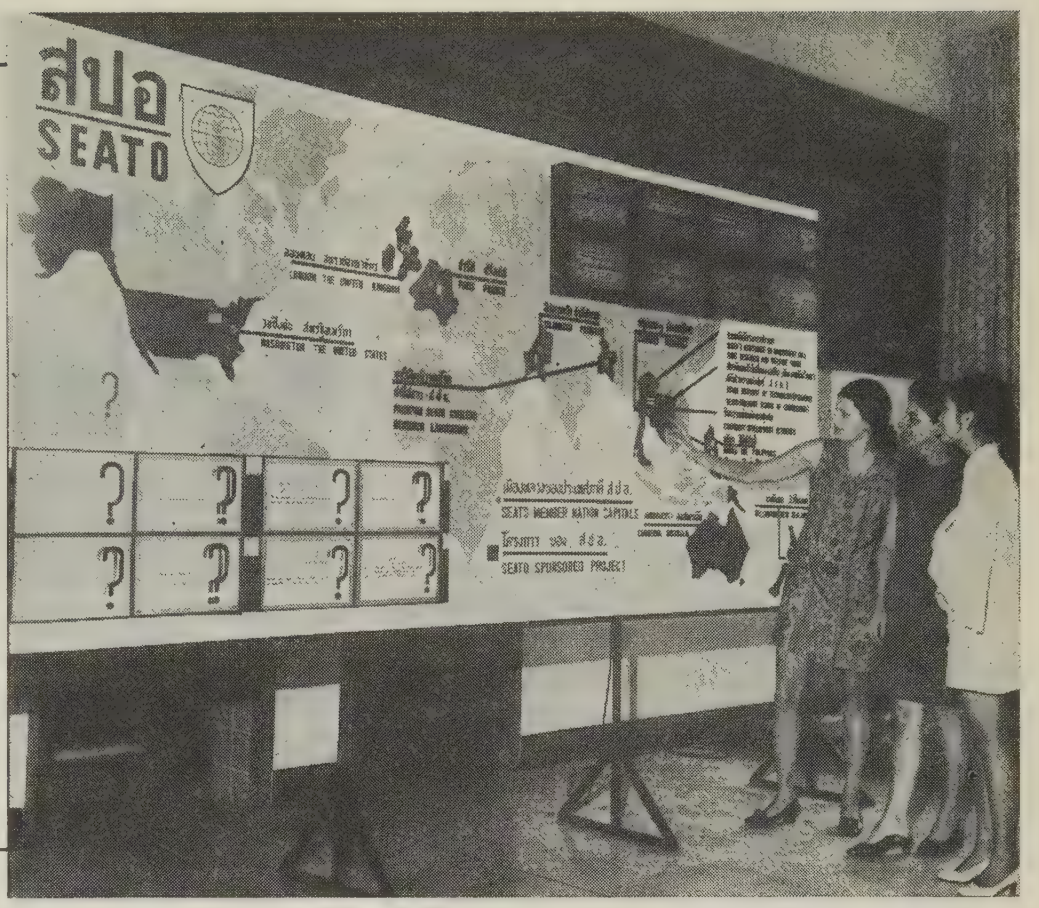
The Executive Secretary expressed hope that "this seminar will succeed in crystalizing the demands and aspirations of our young people in the form of concrete proposals for follow-up action by ECAFE, the governments and the young people themselves."

Lahore post for SEATO scholar

MR. M.M. Khan of West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur, pictured during his recent visit to SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, when he met Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Robert Hyslop.

Mr. Khan won a SEATO post-graduate scholarship in 1966 which enabled him to pursue further studies in soils at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines (UPCA). His research work on properties of the forest soil of Mount Makiling earned him not only a Ph. D. in 1969 but a post-doctoral fellowship at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at Los Banos.

Now Mr. Khan has been assigned to Ford IRRI in Lahore.



● *Any questions about SEATO? This display board can answer them. The questions are in the bottom left-hand corner of the board. The questioner selects one of them and then flicks the appropriate switch. Up comes the answer in one of the panels on the top right of the board. SEATO Secretariat staff members (left to right) Miss Monica Harper (United Kingdom), Miss Veronica Williams (New Zealand) and Mrs. Julie Rujirawong (Thailand) study the board, which was prepared for display at SEATO Headquarters on SEATO Day.*

Buddhists ignore Sihanouk appeal

THE appeals for support by former Cambodian Head of State, Norodom Sihanouk, have fallen on deaf ears among the Buddhists who comprise the bulk of Cambodia's population, according to an elder statesman in the larger of Cambodia's two principal Buddhist orders.

"We have no reason to help him," said Venerable Pang Khat of the Mahanikai Order, in a radio interview in Phnom Penh.

"Sihanouk no longer is a Cambodian", the respected Buddhist scholar and teacher continued. "He is a Chinese. Sihanouk helped the Communists move into Cambodia. When someone talks about the return of Sihanouk, that means they are talking about the entry of Communism into Cambodia."

Monks in the areas bordering South Vietnam, Pang Khat observed, "know full well that Norodom Sihanouk allowed the Vietnamese Communists to establish bases in Cambodia—in violation of the neutrality he himself proclaimed. That is why the Government was justified in removing him."

Sihanouk's disposal as Head of State, Pang Khat said, was comparable to the requirement that a Buddhist leave the pagoda if he committed a crime or misdemeanor.

Although Sihanouk repeatedly exhorted Cambodians to join in his "national unity front," there had been no favorable response among the Buddhists.

"On the contrary the people have seen how the Vietnamese Communists—who say they are helping liberate Cambodia in Sihanouk's name—have taken advantage of holy places and intimidated Buddhist monks," said Pang Khat.

THE S
OF THE
UNDER

THE Soviet Government continues to conduct a campaign against all religions in the U.S.S.R. through atheistic propaganda and by persecuting priests and congregations, confiscating Church property, and infiltrating the Churches' administrative bodies.

Documents recently smuggled out of the Soviet Union tell of the continuing pressure being brought to bear on all believers.

Hostility to religion is one of the main features of all Communist regimes. This hostility is deeply rooted in Communist ideology, one of the basic tenets of which is that religion is "the opium of the people", and an obstacle to human development which must be removed as soon as possible.

In proportion to their numbers, the Buddhists in the Soviet Union have suffered at least as much as any other religious group under the regime, and the author Walter Kolarz has observed that the combined national and religious persecution inflicted on the Buddhist peoples of the Soviet Union "may be considered as something unsurpassed."

2,000 LAMAS EXECUTED

The persecution of the Buddhists has been carried out over many years and the campaign extended to the Mongolian People's Republic.

In 1932 the Communists confiscated most of the property of Buddhist monasteries in Mongolia. In 1933, the foundation of new monasteries was forbidden and two years later came the trials of the Buddhist leaders. In 1937 and 1938 alone over 2,000 lamas from 48 monasteries were tried and shot.

Also in 1937 a military offensive was launched against the lamaseries and 37,000 lamas were massacred by Soviet and Mongol troops supported by tanks and aircraft.

By the end of the 1950s all the outward signs of lamaism had been almost completely swept away except for some remnants which had been retained to impress foreigners.

SHOW OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

By 1960 there were only five active monasteries in the entire country. Visitors have observed that Buddhism is a dying feature of Mongol culture.

Those remnants, however, are fully exploited by the regime, which has persuaded Buddhist leaders to join Communist "front" organizations.

Russian Communist hostility towards Buddhism has also been tempered by opportunism, for the Soviet leaders are aware that they must put on a show of religious tolerance if they are to gain Asian support in the world forums and forge economic and cultural links with this part of the world.

For example, the three-day meeting of Asian Buddhists held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, from June 11 to 13 this year, ostensibly convened to "pro-

ERING DDHISTS MUNISM

mote the preservation of peace in Asia", proved largely to be a Communist propaganda event in support of the Soviet line on "imperialism" and "American aggression".

However, despite Soviet publicity and efforts to canvass support, there was a poor response from Asian countries.

MOST BUDDHISTS STAYED AWAY

Apart from the members of the meeting's Preparatory Committee, Buddhist delegations from only five nations—Malaysia, Singapore, Japan and North and South Vietnam—were present and the South Vietnamese delegation was headed by Thich Don Hau, who has collaborated with the Communists in the North for a number of years.

A *Moscow Radio* talk on June 16, a few days after the conference, seemed unfortunately timed if the decisions of the delegates in Ulan Bator were supposed to carry any authority. The speaker declared:

> "*In a classless society, religion reflects primarily the rule of social forces which doom the mass of the people to oppression and exploitation. In order to destroy religion for good it is necessary to destroy the social relations of domination and submission. And this can be done only as a result of building Socialism and Communism. The victory of the Socialist revolution annihilates the social oppression of the workers and is the major condition for the ultimate eradication of the spiritual yoke which is religion*".

The choice of Ulan Bator for the conference was equally unfortunate, since many Buddhists would be likely to recall the Communists' suppression of religious observance in Mongolia, where the Gandantekchenling Monastery is the only active centre of Buddhist activity left. The point was taken by the Singapore newspaper, *Eastern Sun*, which commented on June 9:

> "*There is irony in the choice of Ulan Bator... for it is the boast of its Soviet sponsors, though in a different context, that Communism in the People's Republic of Mongolia was built on the ruins of Buddhism. Indeed, before 1921 there were some 7,000 Buddhist monks at Gandantekchenling Monastery alone, then the second largest in Mongolia. Today, there are little more than 100 in the whole country*".

DELEGATES UNWILLING TO BE EXPLOITED

Despite the claim by the Soviet news agency, *Tass* (June 17), that delegates had "unanimously" condemned the US "criminal aggression", delegates from Singapore, Malaysia and Japan had declined to attend the session on June 13 when the final resolutions were worked out.

It is believed they did not wish to be associated with the more extreme pronouncements, particularyl on Vietnam and Indochina.

TREE MARKS SIR NEIL'S SERVICE TO SEATO

"I had planned to do some gardening when I arrived home, but I didn't think I would be doing it this soon," quipped the British Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Neil Pritchard, KCMG, as he helped to plant a copperpod tree in the grounds of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, Bangkok, before his departure for Britain.

The tree marks Sir Neil's service to SEATO as Council Representative for Britain. The Ambassador, who is retiring from the British Diplomatic Service, returned to Britain on September 4.

The photograph shows Sir Neil (right) doing his gardening stint with SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas (left) on hand to give some gardening advice.

New Zealand's new Ambassador to Thailand

MR. Eric Halstead (pictured left) arrived in Bangkok in September to take up his duties as New Zealand's Ambassador to Thailand and Laos. He will also be the SEATO Council Representative for New Zealand, succeeding Mr. Ian Stewart, the former Ambassador.

A secondary school teacher from 1934-39, Mr. Halstead served with 24th Battalion, 2 NZEF, in the Middle East and Italy from 1940-45. He received the Efficiency Decoration and was Mentioned in Despatches. He left the Army with the rank of major.

From 1945-49 he was Head of the Commerce and Accountancy Department, Seddon Memorial Technical College.

He was returned as Member of Parliament for Tamaki in 1949 and stayed in the House until 1957. He served as Minister of Social Security, Minister of Tourist Resorts, Minister Assisting the Prime Minister in the Holland Administration, Minister of Industries and Commerce, and Minister of Customs.

YEARS AGO THIS MONTH COMMUNIST CHINESE FORCES INVADED TIBET

● *On October 24, 1950, the* New China News Agency *announced from Peking that a "political mobilization directive" had been issued ordering Chinese Communist forces to advance into Tibet "to liberate three million Tibetans from imperialist aggression, to complete the unification of the whole of China and to safeguard the frontier regions of the country".*

On October 28, it was announced in New Delhi that official confirmation had been received from the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, that Chinese troops had entered Tibet.

TIBETANS FIGHT ON

TWENTY years ago this month Chinese Communist forces invaded Tibet, but the repressive measures introduced by Peking since then have not succeeded in taming the Tibetans. Although the Communist Chinese propaganda media has been reticent about reporting events in Tibet, probably because overall progress is slow and the opposition to the Peking regime remains strong, recently it has been forced to admit that there is serious trouble in the country.

In late July, *Lhasa Radio* announced that an armed uprising against the Chinese authorities in Tibet had been crushed.

"A handful of class enemies" had led the uprising, trying to sow dissension between the army and the masses by appealing to religious sentiments and superstitions, said the broadcast which was monitored in New Delhi.

But the "revolutionary masses" had gained a quick victory and dealt with the trouble, the radio said.

This is by no means the first time that the Tibetans have clashed with their Communist overlords. In particular, they have strongly resisted attempts by the authorities to collectivize agriculture.

Lhasa Radio reported in April, 1969, that 500 people's communes had been set up. In theory there was to be a joint Tibetan/Chinese administration; in fact the Chinese took over full control and ousted the former Tibetan leaders. As a result Tibetan peasants and farmers marched into Shigatse and attacked those responsible for inaugurating the communes.

The latest reported incident in July is clear evidence that Tibetan resistance to Communist Chinese rule is continuing, despite the setting up of a Revolutionary Committee in Tibet and the ruthless measures against Tibetans which preceded its establishment.

Although Tibet was declared an "autonomous region" by Peking in September, 1965, the Tibetans have never enjoyed any degree of self-government. Political power is still exercised by the Communist occupation authorities.

Furthermore, the very existence of the Tibetan peoples is seriously threatened by Peking's policy of encouraging mass Chinese immigration into Tibet. The aim of this policy is to bring about the rapid assimilation of the Tibetans into Chinese society.

● *Pictured with Mr. Docherty are Nelia Salazar, a microbiology student from the Philippines working for her Ph. D. in Bangkok under the SEATO Cultural Programme, and Mrs. Kamploy Snidvongs, SEATO Cultural Officer.*

New Director for SEATO cultural affairs

MR. Hugh Docherty of the United Kingdom has taken up duties as SEATO Director of Cultural and Economic Affairs at the Organization's headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand. He succeeds Mr. S.M.H. Rizvi (Pakistan).

A former head of the United Kingdom Aid Programme to Laos (from 1963-67), Mr. Docherty is well-acquainted with the cultural life and economic situation of South-East Asia. Awarded the O.B.E. for his work in Laos, Mr. Docherty was appointed Consul in Surabaya, Indonesia, where he served from 1967 until his present assignment to SEATO.

Mr. Docherty received his Master's Degree at Glasgow University, Scotland. During the Second World War he served with the Royal Regiment of Artillery and saw active service in Egypt, Malta and Italy. He retired from the Army as a Lieutenant Colonel before joining the British Foreign Service.

Mr. Docherty is married with two daughters.

Entomologist awarded SEATO grant

MR. Nicolas M. Dawi, an assistant instructor in entomology at the Mindanao Institute of Technology (pictured above), has been awarded a SEATO post-graduate scholarship to work for his Master's Degree at West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur.

A graduate of Mindanao Institute of Technology, Mr. Dawi has had first-hand experience working with farmers and fruit-growers in his home region. A research project conducted by him when a student extension worker on the control of adult citrus snout beetle has produced results benefiting citrus fruit growers in the area.

DATES TO REMEMBER

● **OCTOBER 23, 1956 — The Hungarian Revolution started with demonstrations in Budapest, but the Russian Communists sent in tanks to maintain Moscow's control of Hungary.**

Russians crushed freedom bid

THE Hungarian Revolution of October, 1956, stemmed from the people's demands for more freedom and a desire to shake off Soviet Communist domination of their country. The voice of the nation's intellectuals was the first to be heard with a call for the resignation of Matyas Rakosi, a staunch ally of Moscow, and the return to office of Imre Nagy, who had been forced to resign in April, 1955, under pressure from the Soviet Union.

The revolt of the intellectuals was followed by student demonstrations. On October 22, 1956, university students in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, drew up a resolution which demanded a new government under Nagy, free elections, freedom of speech and of the Press, and the evacuation of Soviet troops from Hungary.

On October 23, when the students attempted to broadcast their demands, they were fired upon by the Communists' secret police (AVH) who were guarding the radio station. Many demonstrators were killed. News of the clashes and of the intervention of the Soviet Army in support of the AVH soon reached workers in factories on the outskirts of Budapest.

Workers from arms factories distributed weapons to the people. Soldiers of the Hungarian Army refused to fire on their own people and joined the revolution.

By October 24, Nagy had regained the Premiership and the Soviet Army had withdrawn from Budapest. On October 30, the Soviet Government agreed to negotiate with Nagy on the question of the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary. At the same time, however, more Russian tanks were being rushed into Hungary. On November 1, Nagy announced Hungary's withdrawal from the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact alliance of East European countries. Three days later the Soviet Army swept into Budapest, and ruthlessly crushed all opposition, although it took a week for Russian armour to quieten resistance from Hungarian freedom fighters.

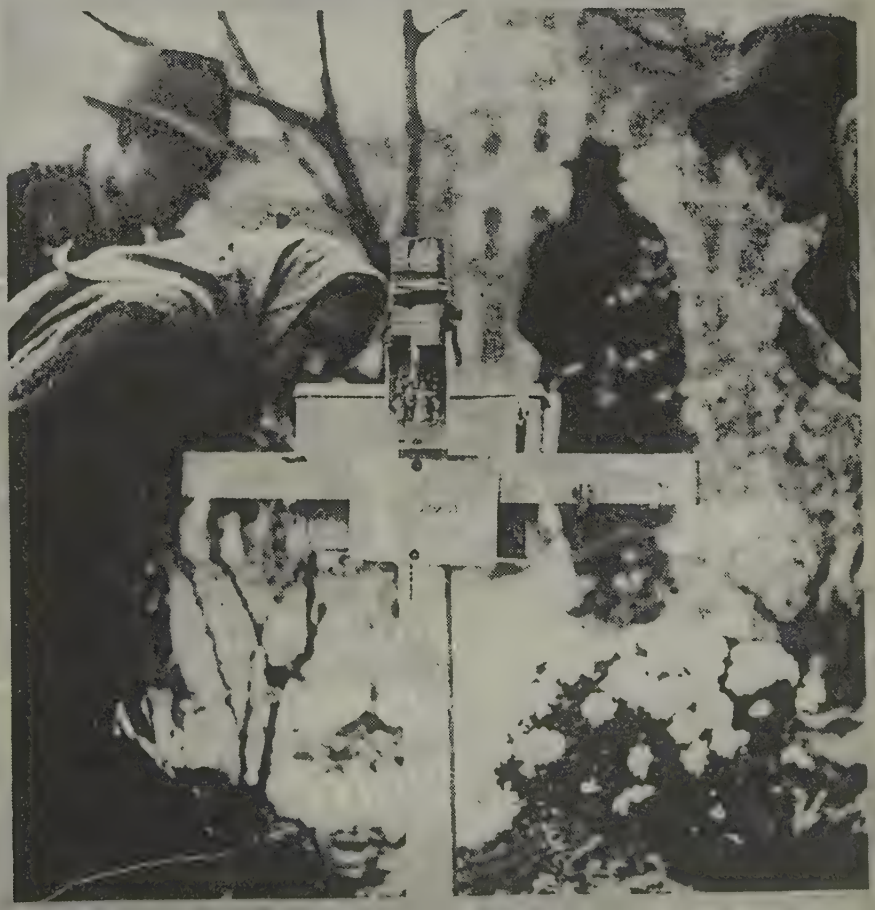
The Soviet Army installed a new regime under Janos Kadar, and started a hunt for the dissidents. About 200,000 Hungarians were forced to flee the country after the Revolution. It was estimated that 53,000 Hungarians died in their bid to win freedom, and at least another 100,000 were wounded.

In the United Nations, the General Assembly condemned the Soviet Union for using its troops against the Hungarians in their effort to reassert their right to independent Statehood. The UN also repeatedly called on Moscow to withdraw Russian forces from Hungary, but the pleas were ignored.

Immediately after the Revolution, Moscow tightened its grip on the country. The former Prime Minister, Imre Nagy, was executed by the Communists in June, 1958.

RIGHT: Youths tore up tram tracks on the Lenin Ring in Budapest to use as barricades against Red Army tanks.

ABOVE: A knocked-out Soviet tank in a Budapest street and the body of a crew member offer evidence of the determined struggle put up by the Hungarian citizens to regain their liberty.



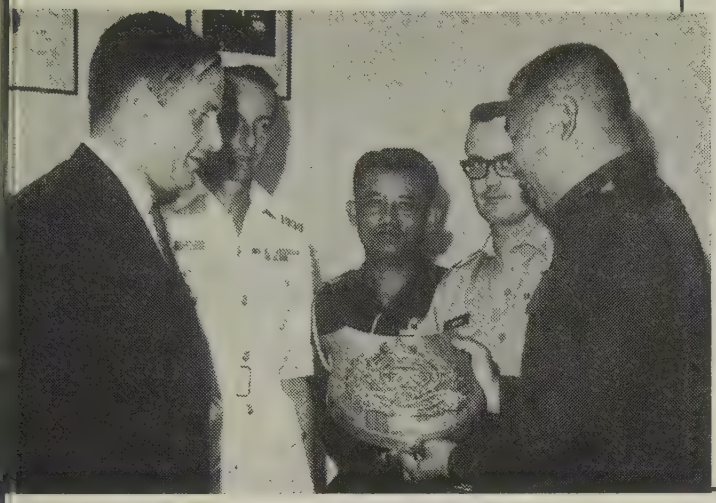
RIGHT: A crude wooden cross marks the grave of Martha Nemet, who was only 16 when she was killed by Soviet tanks. Parks in Budapest were used as burial grounds because the Hungarians were prevented by the Soviet troops from taking their dead to cemeteries on the outskirts of the city.

STUDENTS AND WORKERS gather around a statue of Stalin toppled at the outset of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. The huge likeness of the Soviet dictator was cut off at the knees and dragged by tractor through the streets of Budapest.

SEATO-

BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

DEFENCE



New Zealand presents plaque to 'brother' engineers

MAJOR B.G. Jenkin (left), Commanding Officer of the New Zealand Army Engineer Detachment in Thailand, recently presented a plaque from the School of Military Engineering, New Zealand Army, to its Thai counterpart at a ceremony at the SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok.

Here Maj. Sumet Yuktasevi (right) receives the plaque on behalf of the Royal Thai Army School of Military Engineering. Others in the photograph (from left to right) are: Captain M.J. McDowell, the New Zealand Military Adviser's Representative at SEATO Headquarters; Col. Somboon Sitdhichoke, the Thai Military Adviser's Representative, and Maj. C.M. Reedy, the senior United States adviser to the Thai Army Engineering School.

MILITARY ADVISERS TO MEET IN HAWAII

THE 33rd Conference of the Military Advisers of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization will be held at Honolulu, Hawaii, on October 15-16.

General Sir John Wilton, Military Adviser for Australia and Chairman of the Australian Chiefs of Staff Committee, will be Chairman of the conference.

Other Military Advisers attending the conference will be: Lieutenant General Sir Leonard Thornton, Chief of the New Zealand Defence Staff; General Manuel T. Yan, Chief of the Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines; Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Chief of Staff, Supreme Command, Royal Thai Armed Forces; Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, United Kingdom Commander-in-Chief, Far East, and Admiral John McCain, Jr., United States Commander-in-Chief, Pacific.

The Military Advisers meet in formal session twice a year for consultation on the defence of the treaty area against the Communist threat. Their meetings also provide an opportunity to review and up-date the work of the SEATO Military Planning Office.

● *General Sir John Wilton.... Chairman of the conference.*

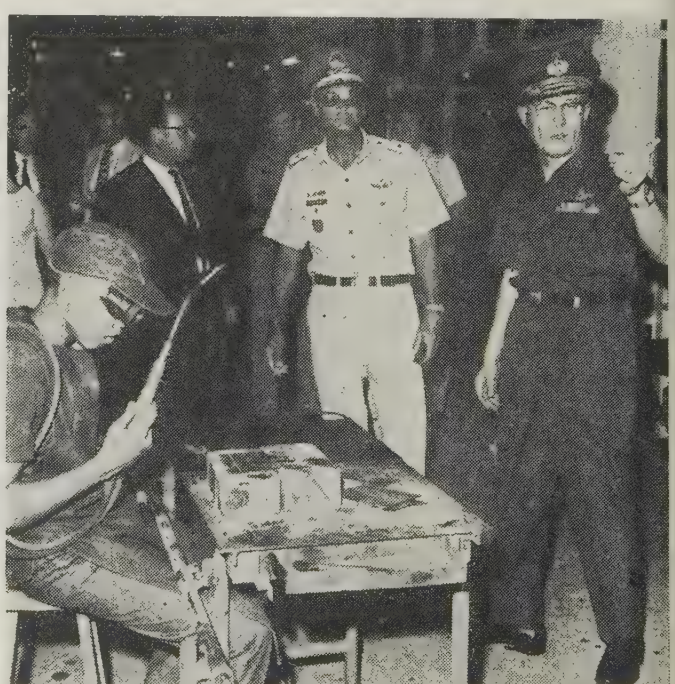
SEATO officers visit projects

SENIOR SEATO officers from the Secretariat-General and Military Planning Office recently completed familiarisation visits to SEATO-sponsored activities near Bangkok.

Above right: Colonel Nob Pumhiran (left), Director of the Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, shows Deputy Secretary-General Robert Hyslop and Brigadier General Felix T. Pestana, Chief of the Military Planning Office, through the workshop facilities.

Below left: A technician at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory holds the attention of (from left to right): Surgeon Commander G. Giri, RN; Mr. Robert Hyslop; General Pestana and Mr. M. Serpell, Special Assistant.

Below right: Air Vice Marshal Chamras Vinagupta (right), Commandant of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, with General Pestana and Mr. H. Docherty, SEATO's Director of Cultural and Economic Affairs.



"AIR CHANDRA" EXERCISE TO BE HELD IN THAILAND

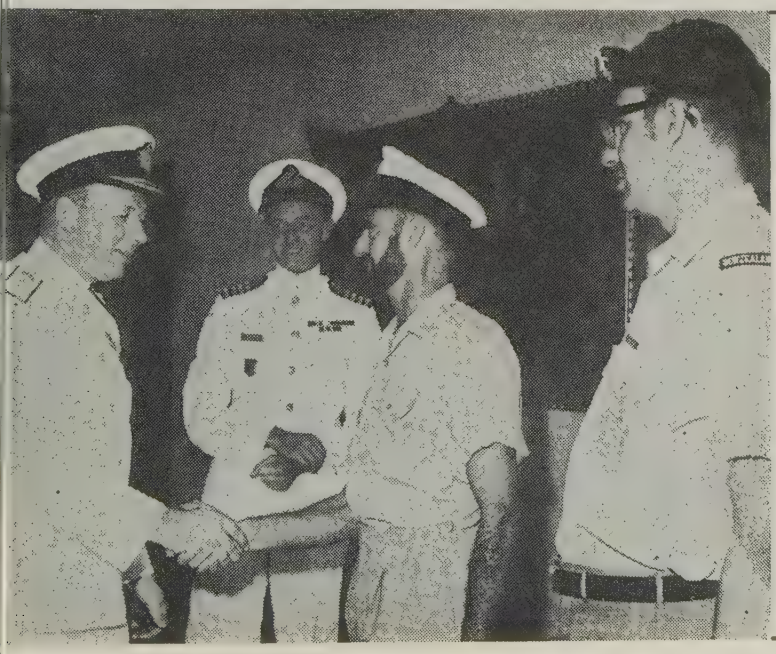
SEATO's 38th military exercise will be held in Thailand between October 24 and November 6.

Nicknamed "AIR CHANDRA," the exercise will be in two parts. The first, an air deployment phase, will involve the movement of strike and transport aircraft from Australia, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States to Don Muang airfield, Bangkok. These aircraft will be open for public inspection on October 24 and 25.

The second phase will consist of a symposium study of a centralized air-lift system. It will bring together military air-lift experts from Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States. They will examine how transport aircraft from SEATO countries can be used if SEATO forces are called upon to meet aggression.

Major General Lawrence F. Tanberg (United States) has been appointed Exercise Director. His Deputy Directors are Air Commodore Vera Thaikla (Thailand) and Air Commodore C.H. Spurgeon (Australia).

● *Major General Tanberg (centre), the Director of SEATO Exercise "Air Chandra" to be held in Thailand from October 24 to November 6, with his two Deputy Directors, Air Commodore Thaikla (left) and Air Commodore C.H. Spurgeon.*



New Zealand Chief of Naval Staff visits SEATO HQ

REAR Admiral L.G. Carr, the New, Zealand Chief of Naval Staff, meeting Chief Petty Officer, J.N. Hewson, RNZN, of the SEATO Military Planning Office, during a recent visit to SEATO Headquarters. In the centre is Captain M.J. McDowell, RNZN, the New Zealand Military Adviser's Representative at SEATO Headquarters, with his assistant, Sergeant E.J. Rowlands, on the right. Admiral Carr later visited India, France and Vietnam.

U.S. award for Australian missile destroyer

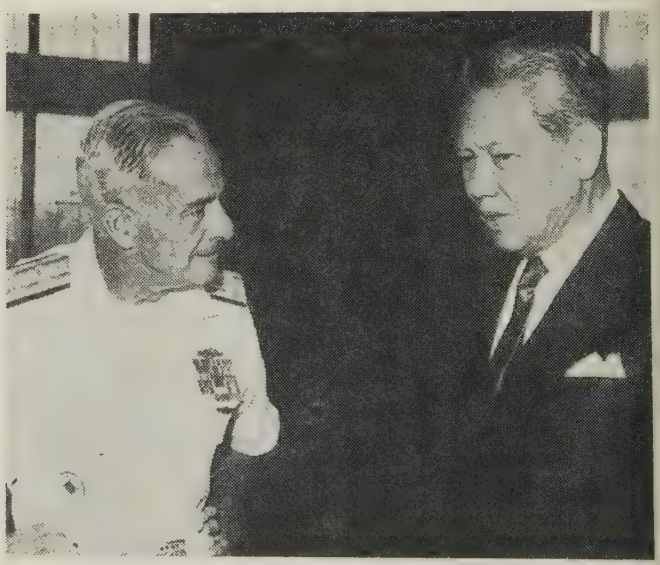
● *The United States Ambassador to Australia, Mr. Walter L. Rice, presents the U.S. Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation and a special pennant to the former Commander of H.M.A.S. PERTH, Captain D.W. Leach, on the bridge of the warship. With them is Mrs. Rice.*

THE United States Ambassador to Australia, Mr. Walter L. Rice, presented a U.S. Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation to the Australian guided missile destroyer *PERTH* in a ceremony aboard the ship at the Garden Island Naval Base in Sydney.

It was made for service in Vietnamese waters between September, 1968, to March, 1969, when the *PERTH* was attached to the U.S. Seventh Fleet. The commendation, signed by the United States Secretary of the Navy, stated that *PERTH* "made numerous successful fire missions against heavily defended enemy logistic installations and lines of communication."

It added: "*PERTH's* highly accurate fire inflicted heavy losses on enemy assets and was instrumental in ensuring the success of allied operations wherever she was stationed."

The award, made only to units of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, or units of other countries serving with the United States, entitles the *PERTH* to fly a distinctive pennant and the crew to wear a special ribbon. *PERTH* has already had two tours of duty in Vietnamese waters and has just started a third.



● *Admiral John S. McCain, Jr., the United States SEATO Military Adviser and Commander-in-Chief Pacific, in discussion with SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas during his visit to SEATO Headquarters recently.*

● **Major General James J. Gibbons, the new Deputy Commander U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand (MACTHAI), recently visited SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, for briefings and discussions with the SEATO Military Planning Office. Here he meets Secretary-General Jesus Vargas and Brigadier General F.T. Pestana (centre), Chief of the Military Planning Office.**

● *Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, SEATO Military Adviser for the United Kingdom and Commander-in-Chief, Far East, recently made his first visit to SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok since taking over his appointments.*

Here he is seen (right) meeting SEATO Deputy Secretary-General Robert Hyslop (left). Captain R.E. Wilson, the United Kingdom Military Adviser's Representative at SEATO Headquarters, is next to Mr. Hyslop.

THE BATTLE OF THE CRUMBLING

● One of the world's most spectacular examples of man-made erosion—that is the description of the crumbling hills of Mangatu in New Zealand. This article tells of the desperate fight to plant trees and restore the whole region to productivity.

By ROSS ANNABELL

NEW Zealand conservation experts, engineers and foresters have teamed up to try to halt what has been called one of the world's most spectacular examples of man-made erosion.

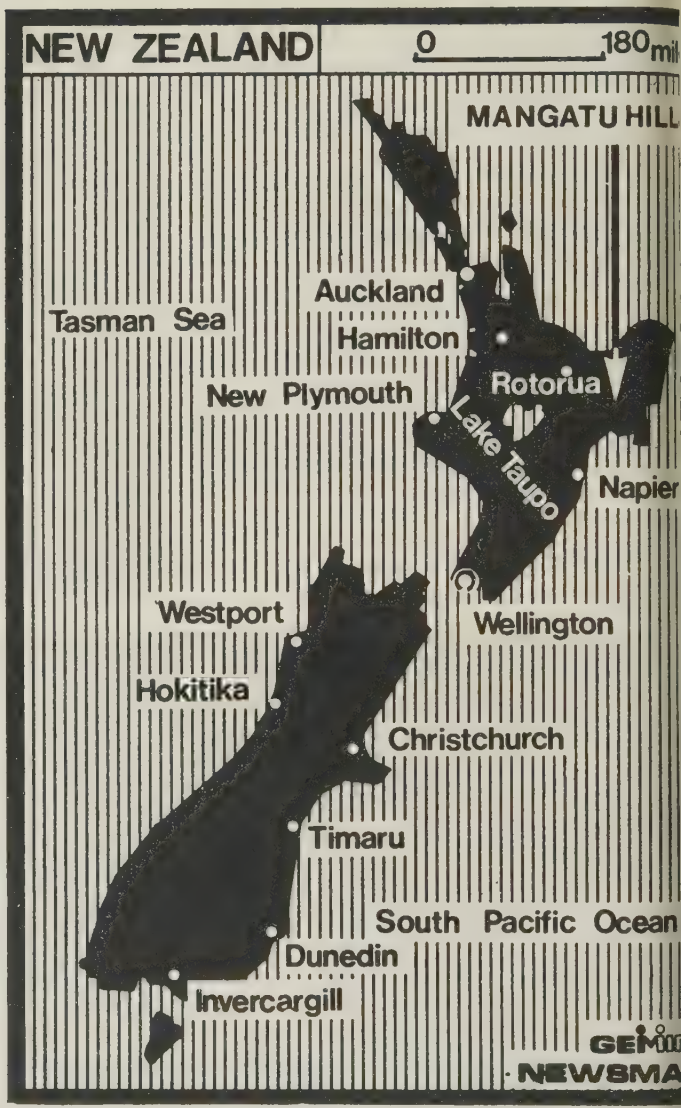
It is in the high, once-fertile hills of the North Island's east coast. Entire hillsides are crumbling into the valleys, and the valleys are filling with a rubble that buries houses, roads, fields and trees in a relentless onward march. Once-narrow streams that a man could jump across 20 years ago have become mile-wide river beds rising a foot a year to swallow the fertile river flats.

Landmarks have vanished beneath engulfing debris as river beds have risen up to 100 feet above their former levels, achieving in a single generation what nature usually takes millions of years to do.

All is man-made. Less than 100 years ago the region, known as the Mangatu country, was one of New Zealand's rich wool-producing areas. Sheep runs of many thousands of acres reaped a rich harvest from its hills.

But the sheep that produced the wealth also destroyed the fertility. Over-production, laid bare the surface skin of the fragile earth, triggering a geological cancer that spread rapidly over 40,000 acres. It threatens another 140,000.

Erosion began to show 30 years ago. The Mangatu country has no solid underlying rock. Beneath a shallow but fertile pumice top-soil lies a crumbly, shattered mudstone which turns to a blue ooze when water penetrates. The mudstone is so fine vast quantities are carried by floods.



A pink milk bottle filled in a river will produce two inches of solids in sediment.

Once the top soil goes, the Mangatu mountains begin to crumple and flow. Entire hillsides slide into the valleys, so slowly that trees, fences, even gateways remain intact for a long time during the slide. It may move at up to 18 feet a month.

O SAVE THE ILLS

The debris piles in the valleys, and nothing will grow on it. In the gullies tons of gravel flow like glaciers.

Conservation and public works authorities tried to halt the erosion at first by planting willows and poplars on the worst landslides, by building wooden and concrete dams and water flumes and groynes. Their efforts were buried or pushed downhill into the rivers. Entire plantations just went on sliding.

The cost was far beyond the resources of the local farmers, hit by dropping production and vanishing acres. The Government stepped in, with all the experts at its command, to try to prevent destruction of the still fertile farmlands on the coastal flood plains, and even the city of Gisborne itself (population 29,000).

While engineers concentrated on building protective stop-banks on the plains, forestry men were handed control of the crumbling hills. They began planting furiously. Trees succeeded where all else had failed. By blanketing entire mountains with exotic pines, they slowed, then stopped the erosion.

The result is a planned new 200,000 acre forest, State Forest 108, being planted in pines at the rate of 5,000 acres a year. The first 12,000 acres have now been planted, and erosion in that area has almost stopped.

The job is a big one. Many millions of dollars must be poured in before the crumbling hills of Mangatu are once again stable.

The cost will be much more than the land is worth at present, but in 20 to 30 years it will again be productive. Wood, and not wool, will be harvested—with care—so that the horrifying erosive cycle does not start all over again. Sheep have been outlawed—for good.—**GEMINI.**

'100,000 would die if Communists win in Vietnam'

AT least 100,000 people, including intelligence workers, Government officials and defectors, would probably be executed if the Communists eventually took over South Vietnam, according to a research study made for the American Department of Defense.

Dr. Stephen Hosmer, author of the report released by the Pentagon's Advanced Projects Research Agency, said that "the figure might be considerably higher."

The study was made by the Rand Corporation, a California-based institution of advanced studies research known as the "think tank."

The report said that if a Communist regime should attempt a radical and rapid transformation of the society, as was done in North Vietnam in 1954, "the likelihood of an extensive bloodbath would be very great indeed."

The report stressed that any predictions of reprisals were "highly speculative" and the extent of the killings could depend on how and when the Communists took power.

Dr. Hosmer is a social scientist and specialist in Asian affairs. His report is stirring further study of the problem of political asylum for potential victims of a possible Communist takeover.

While big leaders might escape, Dr. Hosmer stated that the Communists would "deal severely" with such groups as defectors from the Viet Cong, intelligence and counter-intelligence agents, officials, police and others who had worked with the Americans. Blacklists had evidently been prepared of their names.

Given the number of South Vietnamese in the critical categories, Dr. Hosmer said he "found it difficult to believe the number to be executed would be much less than 100,000."

The study found that leaders of the Viet Cong looked to a series of general offensives and uprisings as one of the likeliest routes to a final Communist victory.

Should this take place after all American forces were withdrawn from Vietnam, "one could expect a bloodbath of very large proportions."

Britain hands out more aid

A big jump in Britain's aid to developing nations last year was shown in revised figures released in London in August by the Overseas Development Ministry. Britain gave $445,500,000 in aid against just over $316,000,000 the year before.

This represented 0.97 per cent of the Gross National Product (0.74 in 1968)—just under the one per cent called for by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Commonwealth countries collected $157,000,000 of Britain's bilateral aid, including $56,000,000 in Africa and $59,000,000 in South and South-East Asia. India received $34,000,000, Pakistan $11,000,000, Kenya $8,000,000 and Malawi $7,000,000

About $44,000,000 of Britain's aid bill went in technical assistance, including the provision of experts, training, research and survey.

Britain was owed a total of $1,273,000,000 at the end of the year in interest and amortisation.

POPULATION EXPLOSION BLOCKS ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

THE major economic, social, and political problems for modernization in Asia were fundamentally demographic, according to a paper presented to the Second International Conference on Problems of Modernization in Asia and the Pacific by Dr. L.P. Chow, Director of the Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning.

Mr. Chow's paper was discussed during the August 11 session of the conference, which was held at the East-West Center on the University of Hawaii campus, Honolulu.

Professor Mercedes B. Concepcion, Director of the Population Institute of the University of the Philippines, stressed that population growth "has a momentum which will not actually slow down until 65 or 70 years after we have attempted stabilization."

She also underlined the point that population planning policies must include more than just family planning. She pointed to the influence of such factors as economic conditions and education.

Dr. Chow wrote in his paper: "The largest barrier to the acceleration of economic development in Asia is not only its huge population but what is worse, its rapid rate of growth.

"The additions of national income generated by agricultural improvement and industrialization have been offset by the increasing population. The lack of capital resources created by the heavy dependence burden and the lack of technical know-how are serious handicaps."

Dr. Chow expressed surprise at the "tremendous change in the public and government attitudes toward family planning which have occurred during the past several years in Asian countries." Of the 30 countries in Asia, 16 had programmes for family planning.

Nevertheless, Dr. Chow said that "in no developing country has a government undertaken a really effective fertility control policy."

Family planning might not be enough, he suggested. Further measures, such as financial rewards for couples who limited the number of their children or the freer use of abortion, might be necessary. Introducing a family planning programme alone might create a false feeling that something was being done about excessive population increase, he warned.

"Population control deals with changes in the basic instinct of reproduction," he said. "It requires fundamental change in the social and economic structure and the value system, which is the most laborious task to be achieved in the history of man...

"The problem of world population growth is so urgent that one can never afford to waste time by engaging in activities that produce little effect. The problem, if not quickly solved, will not only remain unsolved: it will become greater and more difficult," he said.

PAKISTAN FIGHTS TO SAVE HER WILD LIFE

● At the eleventh hour the world is waking up to the fact that many species of wild animals are near extinction. Pakistan was once one of the world's richest wild-life areas. Today there are only a few dozen tigers left in the country. Deer are being imported from Texas—back to their original homeland. Now Pakistan is vigorously pursuing a policy of game preservation, banning export of skins, setting up game reserves. It is a fight against time.

By MEHR KAMAL

PAKISTAN has imported ten blackbuck deer from Texas in an attempt to save the species from extinction in its original home. The deer are descendents of 35 blackbuck taken from Pakistan itself a few years ago. On the American prairies they have multiplied to 5,000; in their semi-desert home where herds were found only a few solitary deer now remain.

The deer will be temporarily kept in a reserve. Conservationists hope they will multiply enough to return to their natural state and so make this first experiment in wildlife preservation a success.

Pakistan was once one of the world's richest areas of wildlife. Bird species alone number 900—twice that of Europe. Animals found in abundance 25 years ago and now in danger of extinction include the Royal Bengal tiger, the great Indian bustard, the Sind wild ass, and the Indian rhinoceros.

Leopards, gazelles, Marco Polo sheep, ibex, the desert monitor lizard and many other species face a similar fate.

Now, at a late hour, Pakistan is making a big preservation effort. Guy Mountfort, the British ornithologist, conservationist and trustee of the World Wildlife Fund, says the Pakistani progamme is a model and that the hopes of world conservationists are pinned on its success.

Mountfort has led two wildlife expeditions to Pakistan. He estimates that the tiger pupulation is down to between 50 and 100. Dr. A.A. Quraishy, a Pakistani naturalist, puts the figure even lower at 33.

Fewer than 20 clouded leopard remain in East Pakistan's Chittagong Hill Tracts and its beautiful cousin in the mountains of Gilgit, the snow leopard, is said to be even scarcer. The great Indian bustard and rhinoceros, once common inhabitants of West Pakistan's desert regions and East Pakistan's lush green Sunderbans, now occasionally stray in and get shot.

Most pathetic is the case of the Sind wild ass. Today only 20 to 30 are reported to be found regularly in the Great Rann of Kutch, where only a few years ago were large herds. The reduction has been caused by local people who sometimes kill them for food and sadistic "sportmen" who revel in chasing the helpless animal in trucks until it falls exhausted.

Pregnant females and young ones die in this way without any hope of replacement. The Rann is their only home in the world. Zoos have paid $US 5 000 for one ass. The Pakistan Government asked the World Wildlife Fund to send a team to experts to make recommendations.

In his book *The Vanishing Jungle*, Mountfort says his team travelled 15,000 miles and wrote notes on 99 species of mammals, 423 of birds and 45 of reptiles. They discovered that although Pakistan had an efficient-looking set of game laws which prohibit unlicensed hunting, restrict the number one could

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PAKISTAN FIGHTS TO SAVE HER WILD LIFE

kill and protect species from being shot, game hunters and fur traders were prospering.

A fur trader in Peshawar was offering for sale the skins of 60 snow leopards, 30 lynxes, 1,500 leopard cats and 1,000 stone martens. A snow leopard skin fetches $250 in the US. In 1966 over 65,000 lizard skins were exported from Pakistan. Most were from the 4-5 foot desert monitor lizard.

Wildlife hunters, local and foreign, have left trails of destruction. One party alone this year is reported to have killed off 700 Houbara bustards, a migratory bird which visits Pakistan in winter. Much wildlife has also been destroyed by rapid industrialisation, gigantic development programmes and lack of foresight.

WILDLIFE LOST

A development programme which took no account of wildlife preservation was the Kaptai Dam project. Disaster overtook the vast Karnafuli jungle reserve after work on the dam began in 1960. Flooding caused extensive loss of wildlife.

A jungle fire in the Murree Hills region destroyed 1,000 acres of thick pine forest and took severe toll of wildlife.

Pakistani naturalists fear that the building of India's Farakka Dam will also ruin one of Pakistan's richest wildlife areas-the 2,338 square miles Sunderbans in West Pakistan. They fear that this lush green jungle which shelters an incredible variety of animals, birds and reptiles including the Bengal tiger, numerous deer and crocodiles, will dry up because of water shortage.

The World Wildlife team recommended that a government committee deal with wildlife problems, changes in the administrative structure affecting conservation, a ban on the export of skins of wild animals, changes in the hunting regulations, the introduction of training in wildlife management at certain universities and the creation of two large national parks and eight wildlife reserves in the most critical areas.

The recommendations were immediately acted on. As a first step the government banned the export of skins—the first country in the world to do so. A Wildlife Appeal set up to create public consciousness is headed by President Yahya Khan.

Several wildlife reserves and game sanctuaries were marked off. The government wildlife enquiry committee has completed a draft law. It recommends the creation of 17 national parks, 25 sanctuaries and 61 game reserves. **(not to be reprinted)**

—*FRENCH BREAKTHROUGH GIVES HOPE TO SCORPION VICTIMS*

A French research team working at St. Vincent's School of Medical Research, Melbourne, Australia have discovered the world's first antivenene for a scorpion's bite, according to a report from Sydney.

The discovery is expected to save many lives in the Middle East, India, Africa and Mexico, where scorpions claim thousands of victims every year.

The couple, Dr. Herve and M. Catherine Rochat, began their research in Marseilles University, France, and the Algerian desert. They went to Australia to use the equipment developed at St. Vincent's which was vital to their work.

Dr. Pehr V. Edman, director of St. Vincent's School of Medical Research, said the French researchers had isolated the pure toxins from the scorpion venon and discovered they were proteins.

He said it was then ecessary for Dr. and M. Rochat to use a machine to help develop an antivenene.

The machine was invented by Dr. Edman, and is a key piece of equipment at the school. Dr. Edman said more research would have to be done by the French couple on the antivenene before it became marketable.

INTELLECTUALS ATTACK SOVIET EVILS

THE Soviet regime is showing increasing signs of senility which may eventually lead to a revolution in that country, according to a leading Russian intellectual.

Andre Amalrik, author of the recently published book, *CAN THE U.S.S.R. SURVIVE UNTIL 1984*, says that "what is really happening in the Soviet regime, is not that it is getting more liberal but getting more senile. Liberalization would presuppose conscious reform, whereas in reality the regime is more and more losing control over the situation in the country."

In an interview filmed in Moscow and shown over American television, Amalrik said: "What may lead to a revolution is the utter lack of good sense in the upper class which is trying to avoid any change and to prevent society from having any mobility."

Mr. Amalrik's message was filmed just before his arrest by the secret police. Mr. Amalrik's views were aired along with those of three other well-known Soviet dissenters, the historian Piotr Yakir, and the writers and editors Vladimir Bukovsky and Aleksandr Ginsburg.

As an example of Moscow's loss of control, Mr. Amalrik cited the unusual popularity of *samizdat* (distribution in typewritten form of uncensored writings).

"This does not happen because the regime takes a liberal view of such things or deliberately permits it," he said, "but simply because the regime cannot do anything about this problem; mainly because there has been an extraordinary increase in the number of people with education, and in the importance of the role played by educated people in modern society.

"This intelligentsia can no longer and will no longer be satisfied with the miserable official writings which are offered."

Mr. Amalrik offered examples of dissatisfaction among other classes in Soviet society. "Some are dissatisfied," he said, "because they receive extremely little money in comparison with others, so they do not have enough to live on. Others are dissatisfied because they cannot buy anything for the relatively high wages they earn.

Mr. Amalrik was interviewed by William Cole, an American television correspondent who was later expelled from the Soviet Union. Mr. Cole also filmed the interviews with Mr. Bukovsky and Mr. Yakir. Mr. Ginsberg's voice was recorded on a tape smuggled from the concentration camp where he is serving five years' hard labour after his 1968 trial.

Mr. Bukovsky, who has spent six of his 27 years in Soviet prisons, concentration camps and insane asylums, said the asylums are the worst form of punishment. Dissidents were committed to asylums when they could not be proven guilty of crimes under Soviet laws. "In order in some way to isolate them; to punish them in some way, such people are declared to be insane and are detained" he explained.

Mr. Bukovsky described punishments meted out to political dissenters in the asylums. Many were injected with a drug which caused body temperature to rise to about 40 degrees centigrade (102.8 degrees fahrenheit). "You feel you have a fever, cannot get out of bed or move about, and it goes on for a day or two. If the treatment is repeated, then the effects can last a whole week or even 10 days," he said.

Mr. Ginsburg's voice, which was authenticated by persons who knew him, reported that "in his concentration camp, for lack of medical aid, 16 political prisoners have perished recently. Here there is only one doctor from among the prisoners, the rights of man are violated, thousands of people are deprived of their freedom, and everyone goes in danger of his life."

Mr. Cole reported that the men interviewed knew they would be in "serious trouble" with the secret police because of their messages. "The Soviet State," he said, "simply does not permit criticism."

As Mr. Yakir said: "We are all being arrested —those who took part in the democratic movement —but that is not the point. We are apparently being arrested because it does not suit the authorities to have people about who criticize them."

MITRAPAB

By
PRAMONDA
BANDHARANGSHI

● *Sky-diving and parachuting demonstrations draw thousands of enthusiastic spectators, which means more money to provide Mitrapab schools.*

MITRAPAB is the Thai word for friendship. The Thai-American Mitrapab Education Foundation is an organisation composed of military personnel from the U.S. and Royal Thai Forces, Thai Police, and civilians. Its aim is to build a four-room schoolhouse in every province of Thailand.

The Foundation, which celebrates its ninth birthday this year, is already a success story of the Thai-American bond of friendship which has existed for nearly two centuries—the bond which is commonly known among Thais as Mitrapab Thai-American.

And in this regard most Thai schoolboys would know that once upon a time Siam's King Mongkut had a lively correspondence with Abraham Lincoln and offered military assistance to the American Government in the form of war elephants to help subdue the Confederacy.

More serious students could relate such an important even as the Thai-American Treaty of Commerce and Amity of 1835—the first treaty which the Americans signed with any Asian nation.

And never before has the *Mitrapab* been so strongly felt as now, and never before is there such a pressing need for more of it.

The Foundation is helping to meet a basic requirement for the continuing progress and development of Thailand. For without the facilities to provide education for the young no nation can hope to prosper.

The Organization dates back to May, 1961. While on field exercises in the province of Prachinburi, a Thai Army officer, Lt. Colonel Pratib Chaipani, and a U.S. Army advisor, Major Richard "Kit" Carson, watched a teacher attempting to perform his task in a dilapidated school which was being lashed by a tropical rainstorm.

The roof of the school was more of a sieve than a shelter, teachers and pupils were getting a soaking; the two observers agreed on the spot to seek remedies.

The subsequent discussions with their senior officers and further investigation into the possibilities of providing more adequate facilities led to a formation of "Operation Mitrapab" for which the two men were largely responsible.

On July 4, 1961, the initial fund-raising campaign began and was climaxed by a gala ball on August 18, 1961, but most of the money came from donations received at the combined Thai-American sky-diving and parachuting demonstrations in Korat, Saraburi, Nakorn Srithamrat and Prachinburi. Additional donations came from

ANS MORE HOOLS FOR E CHILDREN THAILAND

● *Officials of the Mitrapab Education Foundation open another Mitrapab school, following its transfer to the province.*

business circles and private individuals. Sufficient funds were raised to build a new school at Prachinburi.

In September, 1961, as a result of the recommendations of the fund-raising committee, coupled with encouragement from other interested persons, it was decided to continue "Operation Mitrapab" and to call it the Mitrapab Education Foundation.

Since then local government officials and others have become actively involved in the Foundation's work. Women are playing a significant role in the whole operation.

"The men find the money to build the schools. The women form the School Assistance sub-Committee to provide the school children with books, uniforms and other educational needs", explained Ailene Allen, the mother of four school-age children, whose husband Major William Allen is Co-Secretary of the Foundation.

Usually, any *Mitrapab* operation follows three phases beginning with the establishment of a face-to-face relationship with the provincial governor and his staff. Mitrapab worker discuss with them the Foundation procedures and the organization of a sky-diving and parachuting demonstration. Then comes the demonstration itself which is followed by other sporting events.

The final phase is the reward for the joint effort and the long-term objective of the whole operation —that is the building of four-room schoolhouse which will be dedicated to the people of the province.

So far 70 *Mitrapab* schools have been built throughtout Thailand while others are now under construction.

"The Mitrapab Education Foundation," remarks its Co-Chairman, Lt. General Saiyud Kerdphol, "is a good example of co-operation between government officials and the people. It provides an opportunity for civic military action to help the people to help themselves, and for the government officials to get close to and work with the people. For the tasks of community and national development belong to everyone, not just the government. And education is the key to a nation's well-being."

● *The men find the money to build the schools, but the women form the sub-committee which provides essential school equipment and uniforms for the children.*

AUCKLAND'S HOSPITALS ON THE HILL PIONEER NEW TECHNIQUES

CLOSE together high on one of the many hills in Auckland, New Zealand, are two medical centres to which come patients from all over the world for treatment, and doctors from all over the world for postgraduate study.

Green Lane Hospital, with its Cardio-Thoracic Surgical Unit, is a world-renowned centre for thoracic and cardiovascular surgery—chest surgery and surgery of the heart and great blood vessels. The nearby National Women's Hospital is an equally renowned centre for obstetrics and gynaecology. Both have made landmark contributions to medical science.

A chest surgery unit was formed at Green Lane in 1942 under Douglas Robb (now Sir Douglas) as senior surgeon. Soon the unit began practising the new techniques of heart surgery then being developed in America and elsewhere, and before long the Green Lane unit was pioneering new techniques itself.

These early "heart" operations were carried out on the great blood vessels, outside the heart rather than within it. There was a tremedous step forward with the development of the heart/lung bypass machine, which took over the function of heart and lungs during an operation and enabled direct major surgery on the open heart itself.

In 1957 a young New Zealand surgeon, Mr. Brian Barratt-Boyes, joined the Green Lane unit. He had had two years' training at America's Mayo Clinic at a time when the heart/lung bypass was being pioneered there. Barratt-Boyes made preparations to introduce the bypass machine at Green Lane and he headed the team that carried out the first bypass operation there in August, 1958, which made the Green Lane unit very early in the field. When Sir Douglas Robb retired in 1964. Barratt-Boyes succeeded him as leader of the Green Lane Cardio-Thoracic Surgery Unit.

Under Mr. Barratt-Boyes the Green Lane unit's particular original contribution to heart surgery has been in the transplantation of human heart valves. This homograft valve technique involves the natural grafting of human aortic valves to replace diseased or destroyed valves in the heart. The valves, obtained from dead bodies, are freezedried and stored in a heart valve bank until needed.

This work was pioneered at Green Lane and is now used at many centres throughout the world. However, because of the large number of cases it handles, drawn from the whole population of New Zealand as well as patients coming from overseas, Green Lane leads the world in experience of the

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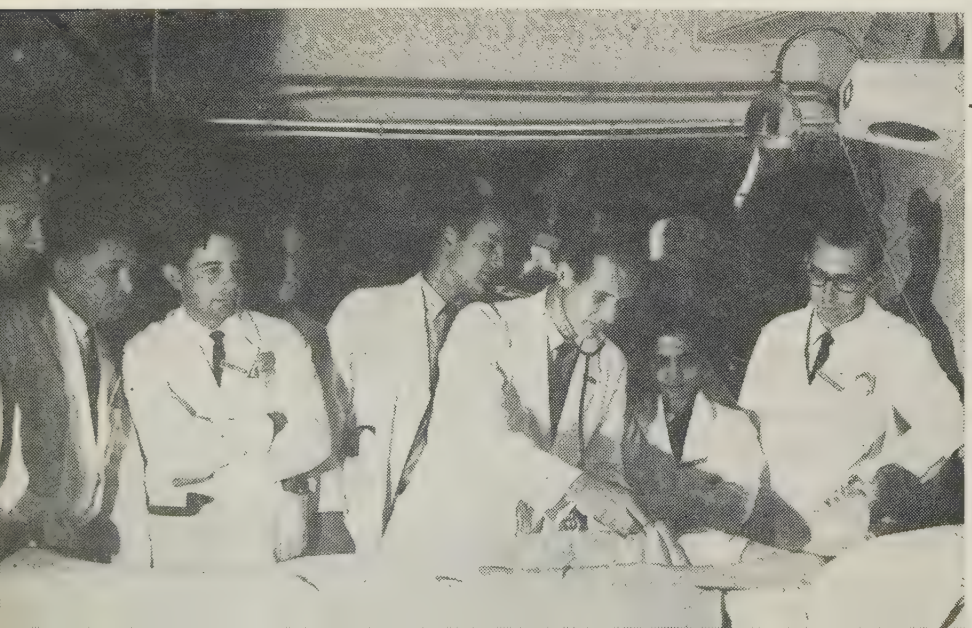
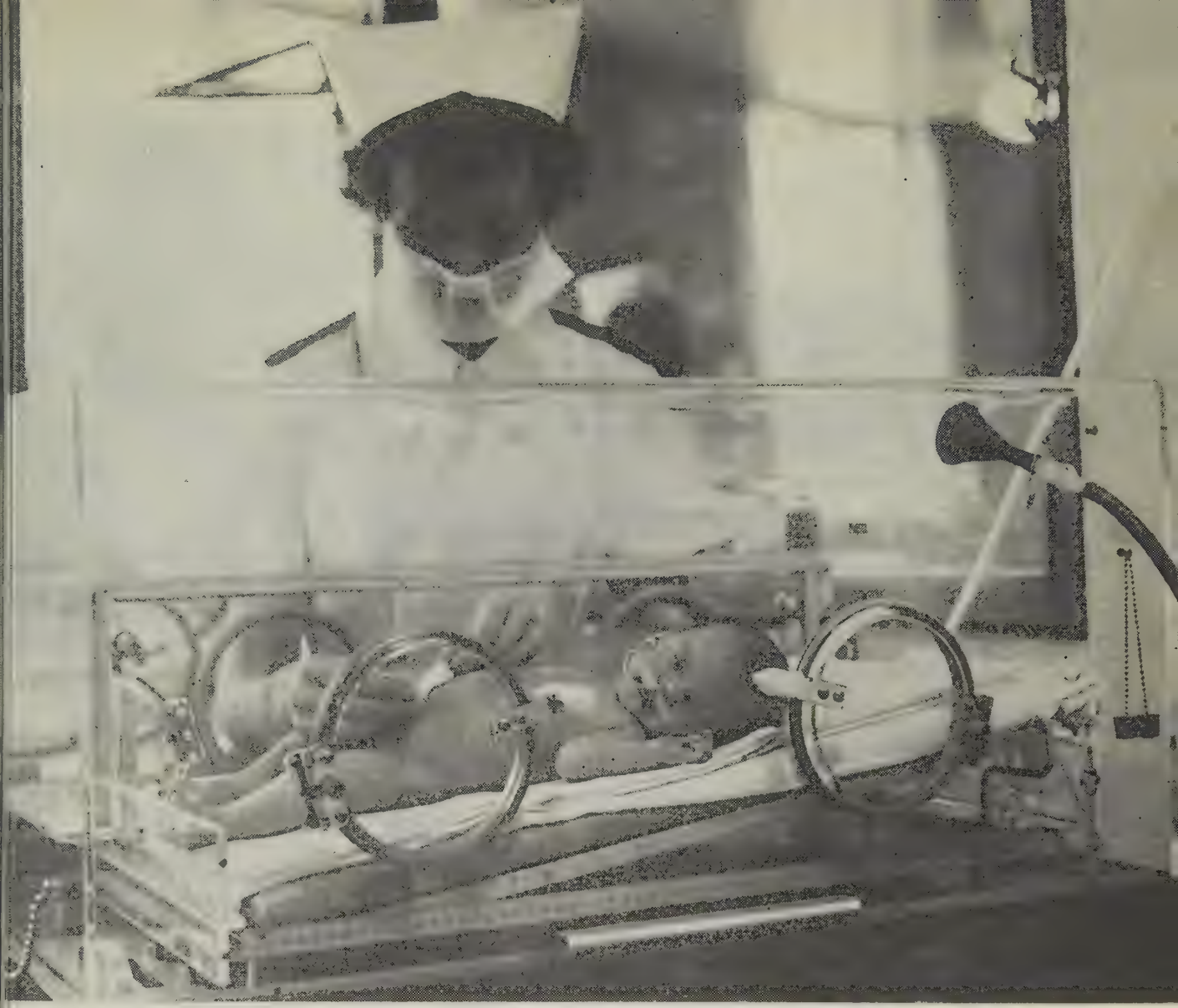


● *Surgeons come to Auckland from all over the world for post-graduate study with the Green Lane Cardio-Thoracic Surgery Unit. Shown here examining a patient with the unit's leader Mr. Brian Barratt-Boyes (with stethoscope) are eight such surgeons representing six different countries—Mexico, the United States, India, Thailand, Hong Kong and Australia.*



● *A tiny, prematurely born human being fights her first battle with life. But in this humicrib in the Intensive Care Ward at Auckland's National Women's Hospital she has every latest resource of medical science fighting along with her.*

homograft valve technique.

More than 600 homograft valve operations have been done at Green Lane. Elsewhere artificial valves have been used and also heterografts—valves taken from animals. But the homograft technique gives superior results.

Opened in 1964, the National Women's Hospital shares the Green Lane Hospital campus and houses the University of Auckland's post-graduate School of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The post-graduate school, though, had been established some years before the Women's Hospital was built: its first professor was appointed in 1951.

Since then the post-graduate medical school has had a world-wide influence.

In 1963 the work of one of the post-graduate school's professorial teams hit the headlines in both lay and medical press throughout the world. A line of research which had been followed for several years by Dr. A. W. Liley, Research Professor of Perinatal Physiology, led him to the development of the technique of prenatal blood transfusions—blood transfusions for babies *before* birth as a treatment for haemolytic anaemia.

These transfusions have been carried out in the National Hospital for more than six years now and patients have come to New Zealand from as far away as Santiago de Chile for this life-saving treatment for their unborn babies. *(article reprinted from "Airways" magazine)*

That bulging "in-tray" might worry most executives, but not Mr. Wilford J. Kramer, SEATO's Director of Public Information. For the pile of letters is evidence of the effectiveness of his Directorate—they are all requesting various SEATO publications, including the bimonthly "SEATO Record" which goes out all over the world and the flow of orders increases every month. His secretary, Miss Amara Riensuvarn, hands him one of the thousands of requests.

Young Asians learn English at Australian Institute

THIRTEEN young Thais from various professions are attending an intensive English language course at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia.

The one-year course, sponsored by the Colombo Plan, is specially designed to improve their command of English to enable them to use it in their professional activities in Thailand.

As part of the close co-operation between Australia and her northern neighbours, Australia provides each year intensive courses in English for hundreds of young people from all over Asia. The courses vary from three-week crash courses to full one-year courses.

English is not only the mother-tongue of some 280 million people, but is also pre-eminently the language of international communications. In diplomacy and negotiation, in trade and commerce, science and technology, and almost every field of international co-operation, English is used more extensively than any other language.

In the one-year course in which the Thais are enrolled, students work seven hours a day for five days a week in the classroom or modern language laboratory. The laboratory has 20 individual booths equipped with earphones and tape-recorders, and each is linked to a master console operated by the instructor.

In a language laboratory students listen to a "master" voice, and repeat what they hear. They can also record their response for comparison, review and correction.

The instructor can listen to each student through earphones and correct him or give advice through a microphone without disturbing the rest of the class.

Australia has become one of the world's most advanced countries in its methods of teaching English.

It uses language laboratories entensively and follows closely the latest overseas trends in language teaching. Top Australian educationists are engaged for the preparation of tapes, curricula and textbooks for the English courses.

Mr. W. Gerard, chief instructor at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, estimates that on completion of their course in December the Thai students will have accomplished in one year what would have taken five years by more conventional study.

WAR, PEACE and the VIET CONG

New book raises the question...

IS CONFEDERATION THE ANSWER FOR INDOCHINA?

An experienced observer of the Vietnam scene, Douglas Pike makes it clear in his recently published "War, Peace, and the Viet Cong" (The M.I.T. Press) that even after eight years one cannot leave Vietnam "with any Great Truth concluded unless one is simple-minded or the servant of some interest other than truth..."

The book is an attempt to provide a factual background for understanding Vietnam at the present time and for the events following in the next few years as peace returns to that war-torn country.

By focussing on the objectives and strategies of contending forces, the author hopes that the book will remain useful regardless of the zigzag of specific events in Vietnam.

Pike catalogues the contenders in the Vietnam struggle and outlines their basic objectives; deals with the social and political environment in which the struggle is being fought; suggests alternate directions events in Vietnam may take; discusses the major strategic options open, and concludes with comments on prospects and potentials.

In the final section the author suggests that the force of change and the drive of regionalism will, in all probability, move Vietnam and other nations in Indochina toward confederation. This section is reproduced below by kind permission of the publishers—

ODDLY, one can answer the question of where Vietnam will be a generation from now with a somewhat greater feeling of certitude than the question of where will it be next year. This final section is not intended as a crystal-ball gazing but rather a summary of the points made earlier to suggest the long-range direction.

The basis of this projection rests on two facts that seem indisputable, one involving a philosophy of history, the other involving the developing relationships among Asian nations.

The first is the fact of change. As we move into the next generation, Vietnam will face the inexorable law of history—that all things change, that nothing is immutable, that this too shall pass away. We do not know the nature of this change; we know only that it will come. We cannot predict the sort of government that will exist in Hanoi a generation from now; but whatever it is, it will not be today's. Neither will there be the same leaders nor the same motivating ideas nor the same values. This, of course, is equally

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true in South Vietnam. Therefore in considering the Vietnam potential, we must think in terms of tomorrow's materials, not today's conditions.

The second fact is that regionalism is a major force of the future in Asia. The dream of internationalism has faded, at least for the moment, and we are further from a one-world government than we were twenty years ago. This too will change, since world government seems inevitable in the very long run, that is, in terms of centuries; but in our lifetime we can expect associational emphasis to be regional, not international. A great deal of regionalism, though in its infancy, is already underway in Southeast Asia and in Asia in general. This is not simply collective military efforts, such as SEATO, but a whole host of regional arrangements.*

In Vietnam the force of change and the drive of regionalism will, in all likelihood, move Vietnam and other countries in Indochina toward confederation. A generation from now probably we will see the creation and full fruition of a Federation of Indochina, composed of two Vietnams, Laos, and Cambodia. Possibly some day the Federation might also include Thailand.

This Federation of Indochina would be federal, and the internal sovereignty and security of each member would be respected by all others, as well as guaranteed by all others. Specifically, this would mean an understanding that no member engages in internal subversion against other members. It would succeed only if each member found more value in federation than in the possibilities of subversion or invasion.

Understandably, the Federation would at the start be a loose grouping with weak institutions. Probably it would begin with a common market, economic barter deals, creation of common currency, common passports, and so on, gradually working toward the more sensitive areas.

The framework of the Federation of Indochina would be the means (or the scenario, in modern academic parlance) for a gradual joining together of North and South Vietnam, unification, but by peaceful, noncoercive, nonsubversive, and mutually beneficial means. Vietnam would thus be unified, but the unification would not mean the same thing as it does now because it would be part of a broader context.

A non-zero-sum game would be created. The DRV (North Vietnam) would get what it wants: unification. The GVN (South Vietnam) would get what it wants: internal security, reaffirmation of its sovereignty, and a chance to engage in national development. Outside parties such as the United States would get what they want: maintenance of stability and equilibrium in Asia and reassertion of the principle that there ought not to be any change on the international level by force.† To a large degree the "negotiator" would be time.

Both DRV and NLF (Hanoi's National Liberation Front) spokesmen in past interviews, when asked about the timetable for unification (their style), stressed that the process would be time consuming, that it would be carried out by stages, and would of necessity be a lengthy process. The GVN, for its part, has repeatedly said that it stands ready to explore with DRV officials the question of unification by peaceful means. For example, President Thieu, following the 1968 Honolulu Conference, declared:

REUNIEICATION

> When peace is restored, the Government of Vietnam is ready to explore with the authorities in North Vietnam all the avenues that may lead to the reunification of the country by peaceful means, through free and democratic choice of all Vietnamese in the North and in the South. Pending actual reunification, the gradual normalization of economic, cultural, and family relations between North Vietnam and South Vietnam can be usefully explored. This is an issue

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** The first significant articulation of which came in April 1947 when Jawaharlal Nehru convened the Asian Relations Conference. Other milestones Burma's call in 1949 for a regional defense organization (turned down by all parties, including the United States); the 1953 Asian Socialist Conference; the 1955 Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung; the stillborn Maphilindo (grouping of the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia); the Asian Pacific Council (ASPAC) (Australia, Nationalist China, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, and South Vietnam, with Laos as an observer); and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand). The U.N.'s Economic Commission for Asia the Far East (ECAFE), the Colombo Plan, and of course the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) represent regional group cooperation with outside powers.*

† As described earlier, the U.S. position is that it is not against unification of Vietnam but against unification by force or subversion.

that can be decided only by a common accord between the Government of Vietnam and the authorities now in control of North Vietnam.*

What these respective positions indicate is that time is available for unification. Of course, it would have to be a coming together freely, under parity, without internal subversion by either party, and to the mutual benefit of both.

The foreign policy of the Federation of Indochina probably would lean toward the neutralist position. Such would be in the interest of the Federation, just as it would be in the interest of non-Communist nations in the Pacific area to "defuse" Indochina and move it out of Cold War or struggle-for-power context. This would mean withdrawal of all foreign troops, of course.

One Pacific power, China, would disapprove of a Federation of Indochina, whatever its foreign policy. China would not like to see 45 million Indochinese, all with a historic antipathy to her, bound together. To what extent she would go to prevent federation is problematical. But just as time works its change elsewhere, so it will with China. It does not seem excessively optimistic to believe that in the next generation China's neuroses will diminish, that she will develop a sense of her own limitations, particularly internal, and will become more realistic (live land let live) in her attitude toward her neighbors.

American relations with China probably will move gradually from increased contacts to détente to more or less normal relations.

Another major long-run potential is the fading of existing ideological differences between North and South Vietnam. Although great gulfs do exist and the hostility level is unbelievably high, it is for the most part visceral, not ideological. The North Vietnamese are dedicated and loyal people who think they are Communists, that is, Marxist-Leninists, but are so only by their own definition. Hanoi's brand of communism is not communism by Moscow's standards, although Moscow has chosen never to make a point of this.

President Nguyen Van Thieu, television broadcast over Television Saigon, August 23, 1968.

The author has talked to many North and South Vietnamese prisoners, defectors, and hoi chanh who were members of the Lao Dong or PRP [People's Revolutionary Party], but who in conversation denied the following: (1) that the "history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of the class conflict"; (2) that inevitably one epoch is transformed into another, that capitalism gives way to socialism, which phases into communism (most say they believe this will happen but do not see it as an inevitable process); (3) that tools of production, whether industrial or agricultural, must be "socialized," that is, industries nationalized and farms collectivized (most are opposed to land collectivization); (4) that communism is anti-religious and that religion is the opiate of the people (most deny Marx ever claimed it was).

Now if one does not believe in the class conflict doctrine, in historical determinism, or in abolition of private property, then one is not a Communist as the term is used in the West. Yet these same people said they had been willing (and some still were) to die for communism. They admitted knowing nothing of the subject (few had ever read Marx, Lenin, Stalin, or even Mao Tse-tung), and furthermore they denied that reading was necessary; as several expressed it: it is not necessary to know anything about communism to be a good Communist.

VALUABLE TOOL

Contrast this to Western communism. To the Vietnamese, communism is an icon to hang on the wall, a symbol of something to fight and die for, but not something to study and understand. To a Russian or Western Communist, communism is a body of knowledge, something to be absorbed and mastered, a valuable tool that, if one fully masters it, yields infallibility, which obviously is an advantage in contests with non-Communists.

The point here is that the "sacred" communism of Vietnam is not a barrier to federation as would be the case with "secular" communism facing federation elsewhere. The idea, for example, of a federation of Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia is not only absurd but technically

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unworkable. Nothing would mesh—neither the patterns of thought, nor the institutions, nor the definitions of where society ought to go or how it ought to get there. Such is not the case in Asia, particularly Vietnam, where the problem is not the merger of two distinct sociopolitical systems but coexistence between two divergent religions.

Over the long run—and it should be stressed again that we are concerned with conditions approaching the year 2000—the icon of communism will remain in North Vietnam but will determine behavior even less than it does today. North Vietnam may retain some of its ambitions, but these will be more nationalistic than communistic.

The economic system of the Federation of Indochina probably will be socialist, with considerable agrarian "capitalism." This too will not be incompatible in North Vietnam. It is likely that the economic base will be agrarian rather than industrial.

All four of the potential members have an abundance of rich farm land and no overpopulation problem (the reverse of much of the rest of Asia) and therefore presumably will capitalize on these advantages by stressing agricultural development rather than industrialization, to become the rice basket of Asia. Since no Communist nation anywhere has satisfactorily solved its agricultural problem, and since the improvements that have been made (as in Yugoslavia) are the result of moving away from communism on the farm, it is reasonable to believe that these forces will continue to undermine Marxism-Leninism in North Vietnam at least with respect to crop production.

Thus nationalism and regionalism will pull on the DRV politically, while private-sector farming will pull on it economically. (There would be other economic lures as well, for example, joint economic ventures such as the enormously ambitious Mekong River Basin plan, to which the United States has pledged a billion dollars.)

In short, the idea of confederation, which would be ridiculous elsewhere, is sound in Indochina. This is not to say that it will actually take place but simply to suggest that it is feasible.

Yet I believe, with more conviction than proof, that we shall see some day the emergence of a Federation of Indochina. Within its framework will be found answers to now insoluble problems. Old animosities will be dissipated and lost. New opportunities will emerge that never existed before. The whole will vastly exceed the sum of the parts.

Most of all, to me, the Vietnamese people can at last begin to travel on the high road to peace, happiness, and the good life of which fate has cheated them for so long. A Federation of Indochina can be a new order of things, infinitely brighter a sun, that almost will be worth the agony of the war: "The symbolic bird of Vietnam is the Phoenix and like the Phoenix, Vietnam has throughout its history risen again and again from the ashes ... and from its own internal mistakes, to become a stronger, wiser people."*

* *Duong Van Minh, "a Question of Confidence," Foreign affairs, Vol 47, No. 1 (October 1968).*

(NOT TO BE REPRINTED)

DR. Cesar P. Pobre (centre), a post-graduate scholar under 1967-68 SEATO Cultural Programme and formerly with the Philippine Military Academy, Fort Del Pilar, Baguio City, pictured during his courtesy call on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas at the Organization's headquarters in Bangkok. Dr. Pobre has completed his Ph.D. Degree in General History from Karachi University, Pakistan, and returned to the Philippines on August 14.

Secretary-General Vargas (left) examines a copy of Dr. Pobre's thesis, "History of Political Parties in Pakistan", which the SEATO scholar presented to the Organization. Dr. E.G. Robles, SEATO's Acting Director of Cultural and Economic Affairs, is on the right.

On your Bookshelf

Books added recently to the SEATO Library include the following:

ADELMAN, Irma *editor* Practical approaches to development planning: Korea's second Five-Year Plan. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1969. xiv, 306p. 338.9519

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HENSMAN, C.R. From Gandhi to Guevara. London, Allen Lane.The Penguin Press, 1969. 489p. 909.82

LEIDEN, Carl. The Politics of violence: revolution in the modern world. Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1968. x, 244p. 320.9

NKRUMAH, Kwame. Handbook of Revolutionary warfare: a guide to the Armed Phase of the African Revolution. New York, International Publishers, 1969. 122p. 355.425

PHILIPPINES. The International Rice Research Institute. Rice: research and training in the 70's. Laguna, 1970. 62p. 633.18

RUBINSTEIN, Alvin Z. Communist political systems. Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1966. xvi, 399p. 335.43015

VIETNAM ASPECTS OF A TRAGEDY. Alphen van den Rijn, N. Samson, 1967. 136p., illus. 959.7

VON DER MEHDEN, Fred R. Politics of the developing nations. Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall 1969. xi, 143p. 320.9

SEATO PUBLICATIONS

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarter, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1969-70 (English,)—by Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai) New Edition, 1969.
Information magazine on SEATO's Military and civil activities.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter (revised 1968)
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Research into Disease—II: The Search for Health (SEATO medical projects in Thailand).
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Printed by Sompong Chaicharoen at the Sompong Press Ltd. Part. 14/8 Pracharasdra Road, Bangkok, October 1970

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